FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 014

21 January 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Defense Ministry Book on U.S. Military Strength AA 1
U.S. 'Buildup' AA 1
Forward Deployment AA 2
Biological, Chemical Efforts AA 2
Existing East-West Parity AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Reportage on CEMA Executive Committee Session BB 1
Session Opens 19 Jan BB 1
Statement on Poland BB 1
Session Ends 21 Jan BB 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Views Socialist Internationalism [Selyaninov, 14 Jan] BB 2
CEMA Oil Experts Meet for Discussion in Baku BB 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Foreign Ministry Note Protests Polovchak Case A 1
Reagan Press Conference Views Economy, Poland A 1
IZVESTIYA Criticizes U.S. Leadership's Actions [20 Jan] A 2
Moscow Discusses First Year of Reagan Presidency [Semeyko] A 2
PRAVDA Cited on Shortsightedness of Sanctions [Linnik, 21 Jan] A 3
Sturua Claims Military Bleeds U.S. Economy White [IZVESTIYA 19 Jan] A 4
U.S. Preparing for Chemical Warfare in Europe [Bogachev] A 7

CHINA

PRC Reaction to U.S. Arms to Taiwan Viewed [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] B 1
Beijing's Opium War Part of Its Hegomonist Design B 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Criticism of U.S. Sanctions, Hypocrisy on Poland F 1
NATO, U.S. Stance Attacked [PRAVDA] F 1
U.S. Media Criticized F 2
U.S. 'Hypocrisy' [Aleksandrov] F 3
U.S. Sanctions vs Bloc Aid [NOVOYE VREMYA No 3] F 4
U.S., Soviet Positions [Zholkver] F 5
Libya Sides With Poland F 6

TASS Reports Baybakov, Madej Meeting in USSR F 6
TASS Cites TRYBUNA LUDU on Solidarity Plans F 6
PRAVDA Observes Warsaw Recalling Wartime Spirit F 7
[Losoto, 16 Jan]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Looks at Life in Polish Army F 8
[Kiryazov, 13 Jan]
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Article on KPN Reprinted F 11
[PRAVDA 15 Jan]
IZVESTIYA Reports Polish Propaganda Activity F 13
[Druzenko, 15 Jan]

WESTERN EUROPE

Barashev Links CIA With Dozier Abduction G 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 Jan]
Maslennikov on European View of U.S. Sanctions G 2
[PRAVDA 16 Jan]
Gas Pipeline Reportedly To Be Completed Early [DPA] G 4
Press Delegation Leaves for Netherlands 16 Jan G 4
[PRAVDA 17 Jan]
USSR, FRG Machine Builders Meet in Moscow G 4
Brezhnev, Swiss President Exchange Telegrams G 5
'Kekkonon Line' Plays Role in Finnish Election G 5
[PRAVDA 18 Jan]
Briefs: USSR-Greece Society; Austrian Copyright Agreement G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

RPP Views U.S. Military Presence in Arab Gulf H 1
U.S. Veto of UN Sanctions Against Israel Noted H 2
Addition to Report on End of Khaddam Visit H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Activities of Angolan Delegation Reported J 1
Tikhonov Luncheon Speech J 1
Lara Luncheon Speech J 3
Tikhonov, Lara Talks J 4
Cooperation Agreement Signed J 5
Delegation Leaves for Baku J 5

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Interview With Paraguayan Communist Leader [Maidana] K 1
RPP Scores CIA's Counterrevolution in Nicaragua K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

KGB's Tsvigun Dies After 'Prolonged Illness' R 1
Lithuanian Official Assails Vatican on Seminary [Anilionis] R 1
Grishin Addresses Moscow Party Committee Meeting R 3
Baku Views Aliyev Report to Azerbaijan Aktiv R 3
Comparison of Academician Fedorov Obituary R 4
[PRAVDA 3 Jan]

Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Approves Plan, Budget R 5
Opening Session [PRAVDA UKRAINY 27 Nov] R 5
Final Session [PRAVDA UKRAINY 28 Nov] R 6
Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Discusses Plans R 7
Opening Sessions [SOVETSKAYA LITVA 4 Dec] R 7
Concluding Session [SOVETSKAYA LITVA 5 Dec] R 9
Kirgiz Party Aktiv Discusses Law Enforcement R 10
[SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 13 Dec]
Vayno Speech at Estonian Party Plenum R 11
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 1 Dec]
Briefs: Tashkent Population Increase; Kazakh Medical Services; R 20
Armenian Housing, Education

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Conference on Combatting Speculation Held S 1
Briefs: Gas Pipeline Construction; Gas Pipeline S 1
Completed; Armenian Gas Pipeline; Orenburg Pipeline;
Turkmen Gas Production

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 20 Jan T 1
Perm Anthrax Outbreak Laid to Archaeological Dig T 1
[Lebedinskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Jan]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

20 Jan Launch of Cosmos-1334 Announced U 1
Briefs: Armenian Research Center U 1

DEFENSE MINISTRY BOOK CITED ON U.S. MILITARY STRENGTH

U.S. 'Buildup'

LD131600 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 13 Jan 82

["Whence the Threat to Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan, TASS -- The USA maintains the largest and best technically equipped armed force among the capitalist states to ensure the implementation of its global aggressive designs. Its total strength is nearly three million servicemen and one million civilian employees. It excels [as received] the armed forces of Britain, France, the FRG and Italy combined as regards the numerical strength of the personnel and quantity of arms.

This is disclosed in the book "Whence the Threat to Peace," which was issued by the military publishers of the USSR Ministry of Defence. It examines the present state and trends in the development of the armed forces and the military industrial potential of the USA as well as other elements of the U.S. military machinery, on which the American administration relies itself in its "positions of strength" policy, in an effort to ensure military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

In the course of more than three decades now, the book says, the USA has been continuing at an increasing rate the arms race, in the first place of the means of mass destruction, has been carrying out an unrestrained buildup of its military might and creating a real threat to peace and security of peoples. It is precisely the United States which started creating new systems of weapons. In August 1945 the USA not only created the most destructive ever weapon -- the atomic bomb -- but used it, in absence of any military necessity, against peaceful civilians of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The United States initiated the strategic arms race in the fifties under the pretext of a "lag in bombers." The Pentagon ensured at the Congress big appropriations and accelerated the implementation of a broad programme for the construction of strategic bombers.

In the early sixties clamour was raised over the alleged "lag of the USA in missiles" and Washington was the first to start a massive deployment of ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

At the turn of the seventies the United States, the book points out, began equipping strategic ballistic missiles with multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle, thus starting a new spiral in the nuclear arms race. Following which it started creating at an accelerated rate a new type of strategic weapon -- nuclear long-range nuclear [as received] cruise missiles. At last, the U.S. President passed in 1981 a decision of full-scale production of the neutron weapon.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the book stresses, throughout its post-war history, far from initiating the creation of new types of weapons, in its construction of the armed forces it only reacted to the threats which were created by the West. The USSR never strove to ensure for itself the positions of military superiority and only confined itself to measures sufficient for ensuring its own reliable security and that of its allies. This was repeatedly declared by the highest-rank Soviet officials.

Forward Deployment

LD151326 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 15 Jan 82

["Whence the Threat to Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan, TASS -- There is a rough parity between the Soviet Union and the USA, between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO as regards medium-range nuclear menas, says the book "Whence the Threat to Peace," which was issued in six languages by the USSR Ministry of Defence.

The authors of the book cite figures refuting American propaganda claims that Western Europe is almost defenceless in face of the "massive concentration" of Soviet medium-range missiles. The numbers of the medium-range nuclear means of the USSR and NATO have for years remained at approximately the same level -- some 1,000 units on either side.

The Western press alleges that the USSR ensures for itself superiority in this type of weapon by starting the replacement of the absolescent SS-4 and SS-5 with SS-20 missiles.

The Soviet Union, the book stresses, replaces one or even two older models with one SS-20 missile. True, unlike two old ones it can carry three warheads, but their total yield is less than that of the old one. The replacement process has therefore reduced the total number of carriers and at the same time the aggregate yield of the Soviet medium-range nuclear potential.

Soviet experts draw attention to the fact that while scaring the public with Soviet missiles, U.S. and NATO leaders deliberately say nothing about U.S. forward-based nuclear means, and disregard the British and French nuclear powered ballistic missile submarines, as if they did not exist. This, they hope, will convince the public of the need for "additional" arming of Europe with new American missiles.

It will be remembered that the NATO countries have more than once upgraded their military medium-range nuclear weapons and are continuing to modernize and stockpile them to this day.

In the event of another 572 U.S. nuclear missiles being deployed in Europe, the West would gain an almost 50 percent advantage over the Warsaw Treaty countries in the number of medium-range delivery vehicles, and NATO superiority would be even greater in terms of nuclear warheads. Apart from it, the balance of strategic forces between the USSR and the USA would be tipped, too. The Pershing II missiles, which the U.S. intends to site in West Germany, have a range of 2,500 kilometres and pinpoint accuracy and can strike Soviet targets within five or six minutes of launching. This alters the strategic situation in Europe and far beyond it.

The main intention of the American strategists is by no means to ensure European security, but rather to soften the impact of a retaliatory strike against the USA, in the eventuality of an attack against the USSR.

The additional 572 missiles in Europe increase the American strategic weapons potential. Then the U.S. will have far more strategic weapons than the USSR. Political and military circles in Washington are well aware of this. The European public, however, is kept completely in the dark, the book says.

Biological, Chemical Efforts

LD201510 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan (TASS) -- "As well as equipping its armed forces with nuclear weapons on a large scale, the U.S. military-political leadership is paying increasing attention to creating, improving, deploying and stockpiling other means of mass destruction directed against people and living nature," military experts write in the book "Whence Comes the Threat to Peace," published by the USSR Ministry of Defense.

The authors include the neutron weapon as one of these. The decision to put it into full-scale production was made by Ronald Reagan in August 1981. They note that "the genetic consequences of radiation from a neutron blast, even in small doses, will be felt for many generations and will appear in the form of various severe diseases".

The Soviet military experts draw attention to the fact that the United States has already stockpiled over 150,000 tons of chemical weapons, including "over 3 million shells, tens of thousands of aerial bombs, hunderds of thousands of mortar bombs and shells and numerous other chemical munitions. New forms of binary chemical weapons have been developed. The United States has more than 10 major stores of chemical weapons on its territory and in other countries, including the FRG".

"In recent years", they write, "the Pentagon's expenditure on the chemical and biological military programs has almost trebled, and in fiscal year 1981 it exceeded $260 million." In accordance with the instructions of the Reagan administration, it is intended to substantially expand work in the field of chemical weapons. It is planned to expend $4 billion for this purpose.

Concerning biological weapons, the experts write: "In 1969, the U.S. President officially announced the development of biological weapons had been halted and stocks had been destroyed. However, the facts show that the United States is continuing with a broad biological program. Work of a military nature is reflected in the Defense Department budget...in recent years dozens of state and private laboratories have been built in the United States, affording the highest degree of protection against epidemics, in which the carriers of the most dangerous diseases for man and animals are being studied".

"Since the late 1940's", the book says, "work has been going on in the United States to produce substances which affect people's behavior. The substances produced have been tested on volunteers, prisoners, patients in psychiatric hospitals and secretly on groups of unsuspecting people".

Existing East-West Parity

LD141202 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS -- There is an approximate parity between the East and the West, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in strategic nuclear armaments, nuclear medium-range means and conventional armaments, it is stressed in the book "Whence the Threat to Peace", which was published by the USSR Defence Ministry in six languages.

The authors of the book recall that in the process of drawing up the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) that correlation was most thoroughly verified by Soviet and American experts. They came to the conclusion that there was an approximate parity in carriers -- 2,500 on one side and about 2,300 on the other.

To ensure a still greater levelling of the forces, an accord was reached that after the entry of the treaty into force each side will undertake to limit its strategic armaments initially to 2,400 units and as of January 1981 -- to 2,250 units.

But after the signing of the treaty, the book stresses, Jimmy Carter and then Ronald Reagan started declaring that allegedly there was no equality at all and that the Soviet Union left the United States far behind in strategic armaments, though it is known that it is simply unthinkable to attain superiority in such a brief period of time.

Soviet experts also demonstrate groundlessness of the information, being circulated by American propaganda, on the correlation of nuclear medium-range means of the Soviet Union and the NATO countries, deployed in Europe. Over a number of years this correlation has been approximately the same -- about 1,000 units per each side.

For use in Europe the NATO countries have 986 carriers, including the United States with more than 700. Besides, Britain has 64 ballistic missiles and 65 bombers and France has 144 units. The USSR has 975 units.

There is also, on the whole, an approximate equilibrium of forces between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in conventional armed forces, it is said in the book "Whence the Threat to Peace".

On the basis of thorough calculations the experts made the conclusion: "The nuclear potentials of both sides in Europe are now approximately equal".

This irrevocable fact was repeatedly stressed by the most competent Soviet leaders. The Soviet Union holds that the approximate equality is sufficient for the needs of defence. The Soviet Union does not set the aim of disrupting the existing equilibrium.

The American ruling circles have set themselves the aim of changing in their favour the correlation of forces in the world arena and attaining military superiority for the United States over the USSR in the next few years. Huge military expenditures, an accelerated build-up of the combat possibilities of the strategic nuclear forces, the desire to "additionally arm" Western Europe with new American medium-range nuclear missiles, the intention to considerably build-up the combat might and size of the U.S. armed forces -- all this is aimed at attaining this goal. But this is not only senseless but also extremely dangerous to mankind, the book stresses.

REPORTAGE ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

Session Opens 19 Jan

LD191056 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS -- The 102nd session of the CMEA Executive Committee was opened here today to discuss deepening cooperation between CMEA member-countries in the development and organization of specialized and coordinated production of major types of machinery and equipment. Development of mutual trade between CMEA member-countries, and also Yugoslavia, in the current five-year plan period will also be discussed.

The Executive Committee will consider steps in CMEA contacts with international economic and scientific-technical organizations in 1982 and some other questions of cooperation within the CMEA framework. The session is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and also Yugoslavia.

Statement on Poland

LD211122 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 21 Jan 81

["Statement by the CMEA Executive Committee" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS -- The CMEA Executive Committee has adopted today the following statement:

"Expressing the unanimous opinion of the CMEA member-countries, the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance fully supports and will further support efforts made by the Polish People's Republic on the basis of its sovereign rights in accordance with the country's constitution for strengthening socialist law and order, for protecting the vital interests of the Polish people.

The CMEA member-countries resolutely reject all actions by the U.S. administration and the other NATO member-countries aimed at interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. They view these actions as a most crude violation of the generally recognized standards of international life, of the principles of the U.N. Charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"Proceeding from their consistent principled policy, the CMEA member-countries strongly condemn any actions aimed at using economic relations and applying economic and other discriminatory measures as a means of interference in the internal affairs and political pressure, at restricting trade and economic relations with Poland and the USSR.

Such actions are in conflict with the interests of all the CMEA member-countries, all the countries of the world. Their obvious aim is to exacerbate international tensions, to prevent the development of peaceful cooperation, which is profitable for all peoples, in Europe and all over the world. The representatives of the countries at the CMEA Executive Committee resolutely demand and end to this sordid policy and practices. The CMEA member-countries will counter any intrigues and ensure their further confident development by strengthening their cohesion and mutual cooperation, by promoting relations with other states, which have a stake in strengthening peace and international cooperation.

"All countries of the world have a stake in maintaining normal inter-state relations, including economic relations. Unilateral curtailing of the trade-economic and scientific-technical relations, which have taken shape, will in the final analysis also prejudice the interests of those who initiate such actions and those who follow them.

The CEMA member-countries render and will render all-round assistance to the fraternal Polish people in overcoming the economic difficulties, which have cropped up, in restoring the normal production process in the national economy and ensuring conditions for the country's further socialist development. This assistance will be rendered through meeting the commitments for the supply of the necessary goods to the Polish People's Republic ahead of schedule, additional supplies, development of cooperation ties and the use of other forms of economic cooperation.

"Joint efforts for developing cooperation will contribute to strengthening the role of the Polish People's Republic in the socialist community of the CMEA member-countries. The strengthening of the socialist order in the Polish People's Republic and its unimpeded participation in the international division of labour constitute an important factor of security in Europe and improvement of international relations.

The representatives of the countries at the CMEA Executive Committee declare that questions pertaining to the sovereign rights of the Polish People's Republic be no longer used as a pretext for building up international tensions and distracting the attention of peoples from resolving the most important problems of peace and security. They affirm the invariable course of their countries for continuing the policy of detente, eliminating the danger of war, ending the arms race, for disarmament, building up confidence and developing normal even relations between all states, deepening equitable cooperation between them on the basis of generally recognized international principles."

Session Ends 21 Jan

LD211126 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS -- The Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) completed its 102nd session here today after adopting a statement concerning attempts by the United States and other NATO countries to interfere in the home affairs of Poland and use economic and other discriminatory measures for interference and political pressure.

The Executive Committee reviewed cooperation in a number of engineering industries and mapped out measures to implement a general agreement on multilateral cooperation in electronics.

It also adopted measures providing for CMEA cooperation in production of foodstuffs.

The session drew the balance sheet for the work done to conclude long-term trade agreements between CMEA countries as well as Yugoslavia for the period between 1981 and 1985. Overall trade between them in 1985 will be 38 percent up (in comparable prices) on the level reached in 1980.

A communique says that the session took place in the atmosphere of friendship and comradely understanding.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM

PM201649 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jan 82 pp 2-3

[O. Selyaninov article: "The Effective Force of Internationalism" under the rubric: "Real Socialism and World Development"; capitalized words published in boldface type]

[Text] Life confirms convincingly that socialism lies at the center of world politics as the main factor of modern progress and of averting world war.

In the present conditions of the sharp aggravation of international tension and the intensification of the danger of war, provoked by imperialism, primarily American imperialism, the growing significance for the destiny of mankind of the persistent and consistent struggle being waged by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries for peace and the security of the peoples can be seen with increasing clarity. It is precisely thanks to their efforts, supported by all peace-loving peoples, that the tragic cycle of repeated world wars was successfully broken and that relaxation of international tension was made a reality in the seventies.

As socialism strengthens as the determining force of modern world development, the tremendous role played in this process by the principle of socialist internationalism is convincingly confirmed. Having emerged with the achievement of power by the working class and with the assertion of real socialism in our country, this principle represents a development of proletarian internationalism in new historical conditions and operates a powerful and proven weapon for the builders and defenders of the new society. With socialism's emergence from the framework of just one country and its transformation into a world system, it is becoming the firm foundation upon which relations between socialist countries, international relations of a new type, are being built.

Broad, comprehensive, mutually advantageous cooperation is developing between the countries of the socialist community. It extends to the most diverse spheres, assuming a genuinely all-embracing nature. It embraces social relations and politics, economics and ideology, culture, science and law, military and diplomatic activity. Forms of cooperation such as regular meetings at top party and state level, the exchange of party and government delegations, contacts between department and organization leaders and so forth are being firmly consolidated.

All this is evidence that internationalism in its Marxist-Leninist conception, has assumed additional features. It has become a principle of state policy, determining the resolution of international and interstate problems in the world of real socialism, and has been elevated to a new qualitative level.

"Socialist internationalism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "means a lofty responsibility for the fate of socialism not only in one's own country but also throughout the world. It means the highest respect for the distinctive national and historical features in the development of each country and the determination to give each other the broadest support. It means a profound understanding of the historical role which belongs to the socialist countries in the world revolutionary process and in the cause of supporting the peoples' liberatory and anti-imperialist struggle."

Socialist internationalism, as the implementation of proletarian internationalism under conditions of socialism, preserves the general essence of proletarian internationalism -- the struggle for the ultimate goals of the international revolutionary workers' movement. Possessing new potential, the working class and working people of the socialist countries are making a crucial contribution to this struggle.

For Marxist-Leninists, the skillful and effective combination of national interests with general, international ones has always been an inviolable requirement. This requirement assumes special significance which increases all the more as the practice of the international communist movement and of cooperation among socialist countries becomes richer.

And this practice confirms that the emergence of a number of difficulties in the process of the formation and development of the socialist system is often the consequence of the excessive exaggeration of special national features -- an exaggeration, in which lurks the danger of a retreat from internationalism. For those who hew to these positions, it is only admissible to go along with internationalism insofar as and as long as this ensures their own "national interests." As a result, as is shown, for example, by the Beijing leaders' splittist practice, the general law-governed patterns of the development of socialism are rejected which leads to a slide toward positions of nationalism and in the final analysis to serious deformations in the socialist system itself.

V.I. Lenin attached tremendous significance to the ability to combine national and international interests and to subordinate them when circumstance demands to common interests and goals. He saw it as the communists' task to "investigate, study, seek out, divine and grasp the nationally distinctive and nationally specific elements in the CONCRETE approaches of each country to tackling the UNIFIED international task..." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 41, p 77).

It is known that relations between the socialist community countries are not developing along a smooth path. Difficulties can also be encountered here. But it is all a question of how to react to these difficulties. For the Marxist-Leninist they cannot be insuperable, since, basically and in the main, the national interests of the socialist countries coincide. They have a common Marxist-Leninist ideology, common natural laws of development are typical of each of them regardless of their distinctive national features and they have a common ultimate goal. Their relations are built upon full equality, respect for national sovereignty and on the basis of fraternal friendship and comradeship. Hence, too, the way to overcome the difficulties which arise in these relations is by comradely discussion and voluntary fraternal cooperation on the basis of socialist internationalism. And here a special role belongs to the communist and workers' parties, as the chief organizing and guiding force in socialist society.

The correct combination of national and international elements in building and defending the new society, and allegiance to internationalism, augment the potential of the socialist community and of each fraternal country. Concern not only for their own interests but also for the interests of their friends and allies is typical of their mutual relations. Such a genuinely comradely and fraternal approach, in which national egoism is alien, helps the socialist countries to cope confidently with the most complex economic and other problems.

A crucial front of the rivalry between socialism and capitalism traverses the sphere of the economy and economic policy. And it is precisely here that the dialectical link between national and international can bee seen in the greatest relief and, so to speak, is physically tangible. The results of this cooperation graphically confirm that the economic progress of each socialist country depends directly on the growth of the economic might of their whole community; and, conversely, that the strengthening of this might depends on the economic successes of each socialist country.

In this cooperation a very important role belongs to CEMA. The rate of growth of its member countries, which in the last decade has been twice as high as the capitalist countries' rate of development, is evidence of the efficiency of this organization's activity. Internationalism in action means successes in joint labor by the fraternal peoples such as the Druzhba oil pipeline, the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Mir power system, the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant, the Erdenet mining and enriching combine in Mongolia, the nickel plants in Cuba and many others.

Socialist economic integration continues to deepen by the joint efforts of CEMA countries. A new task is being placed on the agenda today -- the coordination of the socialist community countries' economic policy. A period has come when it is possible to speak of a rapprochement of the structures of the economic machinery and of the further development of direct ties between the departments, associations and also individual enterprises taking part in this coordination.

The working people of the fraternal countries are tackling creative tasks in conditions of a difficult international situation which has been deliberately aggravated by reactionary imperialist circles, primarily the United States and the other NATO countries. These circles are accelerating the pace and scale of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, of the development and inclusion in their arsenals of new types and systems of weapons, of the increase in military spending and so forth. The abrupt activation of the imperialist policy of force is leading to further deterioration in the international climate, an increase in the danger of war and in the threat to peoples' freedom and independence.

Of particular danger are the NATO decisions on the development in Western Europe of the new medium-range U.S. missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies, Reagan's instruction on full-scale production of the neutron weapon and the broad program for strategic rearmament put forward by Washington with the clearly expressed aim of disrupting the current military balance between the USSR and the United States and of achieving military superiority for itself over the Soviet Union. Here, the absurd and criminal idea of the possibility of a "limited nuclear war" is being put forward.

On a united international front the fraternal countries of socialism are waging a decisive and consistent struggle against these aggressive plans and imperialism's practical actions and are acting as a reliable bulwark of peace and security of the peoples. The Warsaw Treaty Organization and its Political Consultative Committee have been and are the main coordinating centers in the foreign policy activity of the socialist community states.

It is difficult even to enumerate all the peaceful foreign policy initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member countries. It was precisely these countries which paved the way for the all-European conference and for its Helsinki Final Act. The Warsaw Treaty Organization's Political Consultative Committee has advanced many constructive proposals, too, for resolving other urgent problems of the present day. These include proposals on questions of ensuring reliable foundations for security in Europe, curbing the arms race, liquidating dangerous conflict situations in the Near and Middle East, and also the tension in South and Southeast Asia, in the Far East and in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean regions. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries were responsible for the majority of the peace initiatives adopted in the United Nations.

The constructive approach of the socialist countries to the most topical and burning international problems was also clearly displayed at the December 1981 routine session of the Warsaw Pact member states' Foreign Affairs Committee. The session once again confirmed that the fraternal socialist countries have not had and will not have any other strategy than a defensive one, and have not had and do not have any intention either now or in the future to create a first strike nuclear potential. They have never striven and will not strive for military superiority. They have advocated and do advocate that, by means of disarmament measures, the military balance be ensured at a lower level.

This peace-loving foreign policy course of the fraternal socialist countries has the approval and support of all honest people in the world. At the same time reactionary imperialist circles and their accomplices are stubbornly pursuing a course of provocations and threats against the USSR and its allies.

The peoples of the socialist countries keep a vigilant eye on the intrigues of imperialism and regard the defense of the revolutionary gains as their international duty. In the face of the danger of war originating from aggressive imperialist forces they are adopting the necessary joint measures within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, which faithfully serves the interests of socialism.

"The Warsaw Pact members," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "have created a reliable joint defense and thus discouraged the aggressively-minded enemies of socialism from trying by force to recarve the sociopolitical map of Europe, which took shape after World War II. Thereby the foundations were laid for a more realistic approach on the part of Western statesmen, the foundations for peaceful coexistence and detente."

The military-political defense alliance of the fraternal socialist countries is being developed and improved. The building of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces is proceeding harmoniously. They have at their disposal everything necessary to continue to reliably defend the gains of their peoples.

The strength of the international brotherhood of the socialist countries has already been put to the test on several occasions by those who have tried to encroach on their socialist gains and to test the firmness of the individual components of our community. They were taught memorable lessons when it was a question of defending socialism in the GDR, Hungary and Czechoslavakia. The strength of socialist internationalism was also convincingly demonstrated during U.S. aggression against the heroic people of Vietnam. There, on Vietnamese soil, the forces of socialism and imperialism came to blows not figuratively but literally. The assistance given to the fraternal Vietnamese people by the socialist states enabled them to hold out in this most difficult struggle against the imperialist predator which was armed to the teeth.

However, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, recent events confirm again and again that our class enemies are learning from their defeats. They act against the socialist countries with increasing refinement and perfidy. The events in Poland confirm this. These events attested from the very beginning that the internal and external counterrevolution had set itself the goal of liquidating the socialist system in Poland and of restoring bouregois procedures there, of plucking that country from the socialist community and thereby trying to change the results of World War II and postwar development.

In the face of this danger and in accordance with the Constitution's provisions, the Polish Council of State adopted measures with the aim of creating conditions for bringing the country out of the crisis situation, for consolidating legality and for restoring public order. The statement by W. Jaruzelski, head of the Military Council for National Salvation, that the Polish-Soviet alliance is, and will remain, the cornerstone of Polish state interests and the guarantee of the inviolability of Poland's borders and that Poland was, and will remain, an inseparable component of the Warsaw Pact and a member of the socialist community of states, arouses satisfaction among all Soviet people.

After the introduction of martial law in Poland, reactionary imperialist circles, primarily the United States led by Reagan and his administration, mounted a hostile campaign against that socialist country. They are striving to aggravate the situation in Poland and are flagrantly interfering in its internal affairs. This, naturally, cannot leave indifferent any of Poland's friends and allies or any who are interested in preserving Poland's socialist gains, which were the fruit of the efforts of the Polish working class and working people. These gains were also achieved with the most active and selfless assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Soviet people sincerely express to the fraternal Polish people the wish that life in Poland will rapidly resume its normal course.

The relations of friendship and close comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. As noted in the joint communique adopted at the recent talks between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and J. Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish foreign minister, these relations will continue to strengthen and develop on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Poland and on the basis of active participation by both states in the multilateral defensive and political alliance of the socialist countries -- the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. These relations reliably serve the interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples and the cause of socialism and are an important factor for stability and security on the European Continent and in international affairs as a whole.

Internationalism is that life-giving force thanks to which the socialist communist is developing as a unified organism. And it is in vain that imperialist reaction and our ideological opponents are concentrating their strike against this force. They are counting on enlivening and supporting nationalist tendencies in everyway so as, with their help, to shake loose and weaken the international unity of the socialist countries.

These subversive acts are being duly rebuffed by the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and by their communist and workers' parties.

Proletarian, socialist internationalism is convincingly demonstrating its high effectiveness and strength. By strengthening unity and developing cooperation, the fraternal socialist countries are advancing confidently in the vanguard of world social progress. They were and remain the reliable bulwark of the peoples' security.

CEMA OIL EXPERTS MEET FOR DISCUSSION IN BAKU

GF141524 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Executive Committee of CEMA's International Coordination (?Council) for Oil [words indistinct] continues its meeting in Baku. The meeting is being attended by experts from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Matters related to [words indistinct] are being discussed.

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE PROTESTS POLOVCHAK CASE

LD201338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The U.S. authorities are continuing to act with impermissible arbitrariness with respect to the children of the Soviet citizens, the Polovchaks. In connection with this, a note from the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs was presented at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow today.

The note points out that despite the fact that the Court of Appeals in the State of Illinois overruled the illegal decision giving the state guardianship over Vladimir, the Polovchak's 14-year-old son, and that it thus clearly declared itself in favor of his return to his parents, the U.S. Department of Justice has issued an order banning Vladimir Polovchak's departure for the Soviet Union. In addition, the U.S. attorney general declared for all to hear that the U.S. Immigration Service informed all airlines and U.S. port authorities that Vladimir Polovchak is forbidden to leave the territory of the United States.

The note stresses that such inhuman actions by U.S. Government departments aimed at splitting up the Polovchak family by any possible means and forcibly keeping a minor in the United States are in flagrant contradiction of the elementary norms of international law and represent crude violation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act relating to the reuniting of families.

In declaring a protest in connection with the actions of the U.S. Government's official organs which hinder the reunion of the Polovchak family, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs insists that Vladimir Polovchak should immediately be given the opportunity to return without hindrance to his parents in the Soviet Union.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWS ECONOMY, POLAND

LD201510 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 20 Jan, TASS -- President Reagan held a press conference timed for the first anniversary of his administration's taking office. Over the period most of his pre-election promises are known to have been unfulfilled and the widely-publicised economic "recovery" programme went bankrupt. The deepening of the slump and the sharp worsening of the position of millions of Americans have given rise to deep concern in the country, and this found reflection at the press conference.

This was eloquently evidenced already by the first question President Reagan was asked. Mr President, a correspondent asked, since you took office a year ago, unemployment has shot up to more than nine million people. The recession has deepened. The tax increase that you may propose will hurt the man in the street and give a bonanza to the big corporations. What are you going to do about people who are undergoing great hardships now and how is it possible for you to propose deep cuts in the social programmes in view of all this suffering?

From Reagan's confused answer it became clear that there are no such measures in the arsenals of his government. The head of the White House admitted that "there has been an increase in unemployment" and that the administration's policy in this field does not solve the problem of unemployment. He hypocritically asserted that he has "the greatest sympathy" for the unemployed, but immediately stated that within the framework of cutting down appropriations for social programmes, which within the past year were curtailed by 40,000 million dollars, the elimination from the rolls of people who "unfairly benefitted" from those programmes is going on.

At the same time Reagan put down to the credit of his administration an unprecedented build-up of the arms race, although by means of it no problems can be solved in our days and an increase in military expenditures which under the government project for the 1983 financial year are to exceed a quarter of a trillion dollars. In so doing he made it clear that he intended to ignore, as he put it, all concerns which were expressed on the score in this period of economic difficulties.

Questioned about the situation in Poland, the President said that in his opinion the situation in that country continued to deteriorate. In this connection, attention was paid here to a comment transmitted by the PAP news agency from Washington. The comment says that Reagan clearly confuses the real situation with a "deterioration of the situation in Poland" which he imagines.

From the President's further pronouncements it became obvious that Washington needs the current build-up of armaments, including that of strategic ones, which is excessive for the U.S. economy, to continue and toughen the policy of confrontation, blackmail and arbitrariness in international affairs.

As press commentaries emphasise, this course by the USA towards aggravating the international situation gives rise to concern even among the allies of the United States.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES U.S. LEADERSHIP'S ACTIONS

LD201758 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS — "The measures taken by the new U.S. administration over the past twelve months confirm that official Washington has made a more determined choice than ever before in favour of the strategy of confrontation with the socialist world," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. "Means of crude pressure are being used in respect of a majority of developing nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Unceremonious interference in the affairs of these countries is under way. Efforts are being made to draw U.S. NATO allies into the orbit of peace-endangering policy."

Touching upon Washington's efforts, by far the biggest in peacetime, to build up and modernize the U.S. military arsenal, above all, nuclear arsenal, the paper writes further: "Every indication is that power circles in the United States prefer to deal with sweet, albeit vain, dreams as to the effectiveness of militaristic measures and steps, rather than with the realities of the present time."

"Trying to brandish the nuclear big stick, speaking about a 'limited nuclear war' in Europe, about a 'demonstration nuclear shot' and starting to manufacture neutron weapons, Washington could not but cause well-grounded concern in the countries of the West where U.S. military bases are situated. It, however, failed to produce, and it could not have possibly produced, the desired impression on those to whom these unrestrained speeches and statements were addressed. The attempts of the ruling circles of the United States to undermine the mainstays of the socialist system and to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist states are a complete failure the way it was in the past more than once, the way it is always going to be. The United States is annoyed over the fact that the situation in People's Poland is different from that the enemies of the socialist system would like to see."

In conclusion IZVESTIYA underlines that the actions of the U.S. leadership are clear testimony of an erroneous policy and the designs and plans which are unsound and politically risky for the United States itself.

MOSCOW DISCUSSES FIRST YEAR OF REAGAN PRESIDENCY

LD202220 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Lev Semeyko commentary]

[Text] The first year of Ronald Reagan's presidency cannot be called positive. It seriously increased the threat of war and accelerated the arms race. While speaking for a considerable reduction in nuclear armaments, President Reagan is planning an unprecedented nuclear buildup. The military budget for the 1982 fiscal year provides for spending $200 billion on the program. In the next 5 years the White House intends to allocate a total of $1.5 trillion on military preparations. Four hundred and fifty war programs have been planned while 200 social programs have been annulled, on which 27 million families depended to a greater or smaller extent. This is not a policy that gives confidence in the future, either from the point of view of the international situation or from the point of view of domestic affairs.

The relations with America's chief opponent in the international arena, the Soviet Union, have worsened to a dangerous limit due to the policy from strength. The American military programs are followed by programs of economic pressure, sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland. They can only curtail Soviet-American relations, but they cannot place the Soviet Union or its allies in a desperate position as the White House would like it to be. Firstly, the Soviet Union is a great economic power that is able to overcome any difficulties in foreign economic relations. The results of numerous Western embargoes imposed on this country in the six decades of Soviet Government proved that only too well.

Secondly, West Europe is far from sharing American views of economic sanctions. Commonsense is gaining the upper hand there. The only light spot on the general gloomy background of American policies last year was the beginning of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. In this case Washington was forced to display commonsense by its allies and millions of West Europeans. There was no hand of Moscow in that pressure because the beginning of talks was demanded not only by liberal governments, and the demonstration against the deployment of Pershings and Tomahawks in Europe was joined by anticommunists as well as leftwingers. Certain people in the West describe as another promising spot President Reagan's proposed zero option, the complete liquidation of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in exchange for Washington's repudiation of the deployment of Euromissiles.

One can agree that it was an effective proposal, but the effect was ephemeral. It was a propaganda cracker making a lot of noise but producing nothing. The proposal is no evidence of a serious approach to serious talks. It is not a basis for talks because in the face of growing American threats the Soviet Union cannot agree to halving its potential of medium-range nuclear missiles in exchange for the American promise not to station Euromissiles. No state, Western or other, would sign a paper giving the other side double superiority. The Soviet Union is ready to dismantle hundreds of nuclear arms carriers -- hundreds mind you, not scores -- but only on a mutual basis so that nuclear parity will be preserved and the security of neither side would be damaged.

This is a realistic approach to the problem, quite opposite to the one proposed by President Reagan. This approach was outlined by President Brezhnev just before the beginning of Soviet-American talks in Geneva. That was back in November. Washington has had enough time to evaluate the situation realistically. The problem of nuclear confrontation in Europe cannot be solved on the basis of the zero option.

The main thing now is to stop the race of nuclear arms on both a strategic and Eurostrategic level. This calls for constructive talks, not advertised readiness for them. In the outgoing year the Reagan administration proclaimed a program of building up the strategic potential, a program unprecedented since the days of Eisenhower. But it apparently failed to outline its approach to the SALT talks, except the fact that the administration wants to rename them. However, it's not the name that matters, but the reduction of the threat of general annihilation through common efforts. This can and should be guaranteed by political measures in various spheres. The Soviet Union is ready for a radical improvement in Soviet-American relations on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation, respect for each other's rights, equality, and like security. Now it is Washington's turn to act.

PRAVDA CITED ON SHORTSIGHTEDNESS OF SANCTIONS

LD210940 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS -- Discriminatory "sanctions" with regard to the USSR, this time involving the sphere of contacts between Soviet and U.S. scientists, have been announced in Washington, Victor Linnik writes in today's PRAVDA. It is truly impossible to recall which is the ordinal number of the "sanctions" — so habitual became the news of Washington's measures pursuing the aim of poisoning the political atmosphere and aggravating the international situation still more, the author emphasises.

The motive for the administration's decision is not new. High-ranking officials in the Department of Defence and the CIA are stating that scientific contacts are "more beneficial to the Russians." Quite recently the same argument was used by the opponents of detente to discredit it. They maintain that detente is a street with one-way traffic, for it is "more beneficial to the Russians." One may think that the USA is less interested than the Soviet Union in a normal stable international situation making it possible to avoid a war.

Two conclusions suggest themselves in connection with Washington's other action. Firstly, the "sanctions" undoubtedly reveal the traditional haughtiness of the ruling circles of the USA and the ambitions of the U.S. elite which not so long ago believed it was "above history," the commentary points out. It has not been realized in Washington up to now that the very idea of "punishment through sanctions" is absurd. For in present-day conditions it is impossible to "punish" a great power without detriment to oneself. Secondly, the ban being imposed by Washington on the field of exchanges, publications in scientific journals and speeches at scientific conferences, and the toughening of preliminary censorship obviously indicate that the cold war virus is increasingly eroding, as the U.S. press writes, the tissue of American society. The reservoir of good will accumulated with such a difficulty over the years of detente is being emptied thoughtlessly. What required much effort, persistent and painstaking work of two sides is being destroyed.

"Such a policy of 'sanctions' cannot be described otherwise than a short-sighted one. Responsibility for its negative consequences clearly rest with Washington."

STURUA CLAIMS MILITARY BLEEDS U.S. ECONOMY WHITE

PM201239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Pentagon is 'Making Progress'"]

[Text] Washington -- In its New Year issue the miraculously resurrected LIFE magazine published under the headline "The Voice of Reagan and Company" the "juiciest" remarks made by the current U.S. leaders in 1981. What was in my opinion the high point in this impressive collection of cynicism, ignorance, dubious humor and irresponsibility came from Pentagon boss Caspar Weinberger. Judge for yourselves: "If the movement away from cold war toward detente is progress," he declared, "we can no longer permit ourselves progress." So there!

The Pentagon is making rapid "progress" in luring the world away from detente toward cold war and gradually preparing a hot war -- a nuclear missile war in this instance. While in the sixties American strategists spoke of "two-and-a-half wars" and, in the seventies, of "one-and-a-half wars," they have now clearly adopted the concept of a "global approach" or, in Weinberger's words, the concept of "geographical or horizontal escalation," which envisages at the very least five wars -- in Europe, the Persian Gulf, Southeast Asia, Africa and Central America, including the Caribbean zone.

This idea of progress is what is dictating Washington's foreign policy course -- a course of the overt use of force in international relations and of an unprecedented arms race. President R. Reagan had not had time to present his people with a "New Year gift" of $200 billion in military spending for fiscal 1982 before the Pentagon announced its intention of not resting on its laurels but traveling further down the road of "progress" Weinberger-style. According to preliminary projects that have been approved in principle by the President, military spending next fiscal year will total $245 billion.

The dynamics of the growth of the arms race in the United States are so powerful that they are already calling into question even the astronomical figure of $1.5 trillion as the ceiling for the next 5 years. The results of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff "interpretation" of Reagan's "Rearm America" plan became known just the other day. The "interpretation" was given by the Pentagon's Defense Resources Council and was set out in its annual "strategic planning document."

The document says: "The gap between what the Chiefs of Staff regard as necessary to implement Reagan's defense strategy and the $1.5 trillion allocated for the purpose in the 5-year period may total $750 billion." Thus the Pentagon is demanding another three-fourths of a trillion for the arms race. Yet the $1.5 trillion it has already allocated is equivalent to the value of all the shares and other securities on the records of the Federal Reserve System! [According to the latest figures, $1,572 billion.]

The main long-term aim of the "progress" the Pentagon is trying to achieve is no particular secret. It is to achieve overall military superiority over the Soviet Union, especially in the sphere of nuclear missile arms. Reagan's immediate entourage is openly stating that on this issue the current White House incumbent is far closer to the civilian Democrat Kennedy than he is to the Republican General Eisenhower. The latter repeatedly emphasized that "sufficient defense measures are adequate measures, and anything over and above that adds nothing to defense.... If you have a sufficient quantity of a particular type of weapon, I doubt that it is specially important or necessary to have any more of that weapon."

But Reagan's strategy proceeds from the premise that "enough" is not enough. It is not for nothing that he likes to quote President Kennedy, who said that "as long as the untamed might of communism exists, we must have, not only verbally but in fact, a military establishment which is not its equal but its superior. I repeat — its superior, and that's that."

The Pentagon's military efforts -- its strategy and practice of the arms race -- attest unambiguously to the fact that their goal is not U.S. defense but the "taming" of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the "taming" of the peoples' national liberation movements, and, in general, of everything progressive which does not suit Weinberger. That is why the "tamers" need military superiority and do not need detente. But such "taming" is dangerous to the cause of peace and international secuirty, including the security of the United States itself.

Taking into account the unpopularity of the strategy of attaining military superiority and the mounting resistance among broad public circles on both sides of the Atlantic, Washington is now resorting to simple tricks for the gradual implementation of its military doctrine. The U.S. Navy is an example. As Secretary of the Navy John Lehman stated recently, the United States must seek "superiority over the Soviet Union at sea," since "the geopolitical situation in the world has changed and the Soviet threat, not restricting itself to central Europe, has assumed a global nature." The topic of "superiority at sea" is not simply the personal viewpoint of Lehman, a fully paid up superhawk, but is also the Pentagon's official doctrine. Plans for attaining "superiority at sea" must be implemented by 1982, according to Pentagon plans.

The "sea wolves'" unbridled appetite requires gigantic appropriations. In this connection President Reagan intends to ask Congress to slightly more than double the expenditure on naval construction ($8.8 billion in fiscal 1982 and $19 billion in fiscal 1983). In particular Reagan proposes to build two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers (the estimated price of each is $3.5 billion), two Trident nuclear submarines (the price of each is $1.2 billion) and three cruisers (each costing $1 billion). In addition, for 1983 it is planned to build two Los Angeles class nuclear submarines, a Marine Corps assault ship, two light destroyers and several other vessels.

The trend of this program is a strictly nuclear missile one. As Rear Adm P. Carter, who heads the U.S. Navy's Strategic and Tactical Nuclear Weapons Department, told the Senate Armed Services Committee, "we have revamped our training plans to teach our men to think nuclear."

The other categories of troops are not lagging behind the Navy either. Thus, defending the interests of the ground forces, Col John Keeley, former commander of a brigade stationed in West Europe, warns that "sufferance of the Navy and the Marine Corps could turn us into the Britain of the 1800's, which controlled the empty oceans at a time when Napoleon ruled on dry land." The Air Force in turn tries to prove that it needs superiority in the air as much as it needs air.

And, finally, in the main salient of the arms race -- the production of strategic nuclear missile weapons -- the policy of creating new systems with a view to making a "forestalling strike" on the enemy is being adopted increasingly openly. In other words, the concept of waging a victorious nuclear war is being realized. The program for the fundamental modernization of the so-called strategic "triad" serves precisely this aim -- a wild but also very dangerous aim. The main parameters of this program are the production and deployment of new B-1 strategic bombers (100 combat units costing $20-25 billion), the creation of an "invisible bomber" (150 machines costing $22 billion), the deployment of C-4 ballistic missile systems on Trident submarines and the development of the more powerful and accurate D-5 missile.

The total cost of the program for building sea-based strategic missiles is more than $30 billion. Closely associated with it is the plan to deploy several hundred cruise missiles on submarines and other general-purpose ships and vessels. Finally, this also embraces the modernized plan for the deployment of new MX ICBM's (the approximate cost, depending on which deployment option is adopted, ranges between $34 and $100 billion).

The program for the fundamental modernization of the strategic "triad" is both the most costly and the most dangerous. First, its realization could undermine the already extremely complex process of formulating and creating an effective strategic arms limitation machinery and monitoring system. Second, as L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his replies to the questions of the West German magazine DER SPEIGEL, this could lead to a further lowering of the threshhold of nuclear war, that is, increase the likelihood of it breaking out.

Weinberger-style "progress" threatens the world with war. And it demands tremendous sacrifices even when the missiles are resting in their silos and the bombers are standing on the runways. An arms race realized in war means blood. An arms race without war means bleeding white.

The present U.S. economic troubles have been caused to a huge extent by the Pentagon's gigantic military programs. Unlike the past, the arms race no longer stimulates business activity, even temporarily, but, on the contrary, helps to deepen the slump and increase unemployment. Whereas previously shares on Wall Street used to shoot up after Washington announced new "progress" in the Pentagon budget, in such cases now they increasingly frequently show a tendency to fall.

The recent considerable activation of the antiwar movement in the United States is accounted for to a huge extent by the fact that the arms race is jeopardizing not only people's lives but also their way and quality of life. This is why Washington's propaganda machine is making every possible effort to disorient the public in an attempt to justify the arms race with reference to the mythical "Soviet military threat" and in an attempt to divert people's attention from urgent matters and from the burning issue of the hysterical ballyhoo over the Polish events.

...The following statement is cited under the rubric "The Voice of Reagan and Company" published in the New Year's issue of LIFE magazine: "They (the Soviet leaders -- M.S.) do not subscribe to our concept of morality. They do not believe in life after death." There's no denying the truth. The Soviet leaders, expressing the will of our entire people, really do everything to ensure that people's life -- not after death but on earth -- is peaceful, creative and happy. This is our communist morality. But Washington's morality, like the Pentagon's "progress", serves quite different aims which are fraught with the onset of "life after death" as the result of a nuclear catastrophe and radioactive death.

U.S. PREPARING FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE IN EUROPE

LD201514 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 20 Jan 82

["Why Is the U.S. Against Banning Chemical Weapons?" — TASS headline; by TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS -- It was only 50 years later that the United States ratified the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical agents in warfare. This protocol does not impose a ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and the United States has actually torpedoed the talks aimed to secure a ban on the development, testing, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons under the absurd pretext that verification of the ban on chemical agents is absolutely necessary and at the same time absolutely impossible.

What is the explanation of the utterly negative attitude of the U.S. administration to prohibiting the production of chemical agents and to eliminate their stockpiles?

The Pentagon believes that retaliation with the use of chemical agents against American territory is impossible because the United States is far removed from the potential theatres of operations. Chemical agents are a tactical weapon, and the Pentagon considers it unfeasible to use intercontinental ballistics missiles as carriers of chemical weapons. At the same time the Pentagon is building up the stockpiles of U.S. chemical agents in Western Europe in the hope of eventually using them on the European theatre of operations.

The Pentagon proceeds from the assumption that the first combatant to use them will secure "considerable tactical advantage." The U.S. troops armed with chemical agents have gained a vast experience of practically using them in Vietnam.

The United States has accumulated vast reserves of ready to use chemical weapons, in particular, binary nerve gases "GB" (15,000-16,000 tons) and "VX" (5,000 tons). The Pentagon admits that the U.S. chemical potential has grown fourfold in terms of destructive capacity, and there is reason to believe that the Pentagon hopes to have considerable superiority in the quantity and effectiveness of chemical agents in case of war.

Costly programmes for developing new types of chemical weapons with the use of modern technology have been carried out in the United States. In the current 1982 fiscal year altogether 445 million dollars are going to be spent in the U.S. to produce chemical and bacteriological weapons; the figure for the 1983 fiscal year is 810 million dollars and for the 1984 fiscal year 1,400 million dollars.

Judging by the American press, Washington is beginning large-scale preparations for chemical warfare. As was the case with medium-range missiles, it banks on building up a strong potential with a view to turning Europe into a "gassing chamber" so as to prevent the use of chemical weapons on U.S. territory.

PRC REACTION TO U.S. ARMS TO TAIWAN VIEWED

LD201126 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 20 Jan 82

["Rebellion on the Knees" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS -- Beijing's anger at Washington's decision to continue U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan and production there of the latest combat aircraft is justified, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says today.

But is this rage sincere -- this is the question. Isn't it just an ostentatious attempt by Beijing to "save face" and justify its capitulation before Washington? Wasn't it Deng Xiaoping himself who as far back as January 1979 surrendered the Chinese people's national interests and entered collusion with Washington and, for the sake of "strategic partnership" in the struggle against world socialism, agreed to postponing the solution of the Taiwan issue indefinitely, thus reconciling himself to the concept of "two China's"?

Now Beijing is bearing fruit of this surrender, the newspaper stresses, and only for show "displaying its anger at the United States having "let the cat out of the sack." Yes, this overseas cat has for many years been on the loose. And isn't it this cat now that is spitting haughtily at the Beijing leaders: U.S. relationship with Taiwan is the business of the U.S. Government and not yours."

Judging by latest reports, Beijing is going to put up with how the things stand again.

BEIJING'S OPIUM WAR PART OF ITS HEGEMONIST DESIGN

BK200952 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary" "Beijing's Opium War"]

[Text] The recently-concluded talks between Burma and Thailand prove that trafficking of narcotic drugs continues to be the most serious problem for Southeast Asian nations. As all of you listeners know, 70 percent of the world's illegal drugs comes from the inaccessible Golden Triangle situated in the border regions of Burma, Thailand and China.

According to figures released by the United Nations, 700 to 800 tons of opium are produced annually in that region. Opium is transported by draft animals through numerous mountainous routes to clandestine laboratories where it is refined into heroin. Heroin, which leaves the traffickers with profits in the millions, is mainly distributed from Bangkok and Hong Kong.

The Burmese Government actively works to stop the narcotics traffic. It destroys clandestine poppy plantations every year while its troops expose drug traffickers and smash laboratories producing heroin. Burma believes that its campaigns against heroin will be even more successful if Beijing would stop supporting the traffickers.

The recently published pamphlet by the Information Department of Burma contains irrefutable facts that Beijing-influence rebels are trafficking drugs in the Golden Triangle. Beijing and its henchmen have no qualms about associating with the Chinese "mafia" gang which controls the manufacture and distribution of drugs in Southeast Asia, as well as the transportation of drugs to Western countries. It would not be an exaggeration to say that China is associating with the gang with criminal intent. Beijing acts in such a way because of its greed for profits

A large part of the illegal profits are funnelled into China through arms purchases from China by rebels operating in Burma and other Southeast Asian countries. Beijing leaders have yet another plan for the Golden Triangle. This region has sufficient strategic importance for them to interfere in the affairs of neighboring countries. Increasing activities by Maoist groups based in the Golden Triangle reveal China's attempt to control antigovernment groups in Burma and Thailand, the counterrevolutionaries in Laos and the Pol Pot gang members.

The Loktha Pyeithu Nezin warned: We cannot ignore the fact that black-marketeering and drug trafficking are connected with subversive elements who are struggling against the Burma socialist program. The opium war waged by Beijing is part of its hegemonistic design to bring countries in the region under its influence.

CRITICISM OF U.S. SANCTIONS, HYPOCRISY ON POLAND

NATO, U.S. Stance Attacked

LD201202 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] A year ago, as he assumed the office of the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan said he would have no deficit in determination. He proclaimed a new era for the United States and all the world. When these words were being pronounced, says an article published by the Soviet national daily PRAVDA and headlined "Political Rough Terrain," their full meaning did not reach the Americans and even less so the Europeans. But it must have been driven home by now. Social programs are being put aside one after the other. National wealth is being squandered for the arms race in hitherto unseen proportions. In the 5 years ahead the United States has planned to make so many missiles, aircraft, naval ships and tanks that an astronomical sum of $1,500 billion is not sufficient. A $750 billion gap has emerged which no one but the taxpayer will have to stop. Had the matter not involved categories of overriding importance one could have simply noted that Washington regards the problem of war and peace in the light of debt and credit accounting. Only the beads in this abacus are the destinies of nations -- and the Poles and Poland are one of them, and it will be swept aside should this be of profit to the United States or the disadvantage of a rival.

At any rate, no matter what the cost for the Poles might be, the aim is to use Poland for eroding the socialist community and to weaken its defense potential. The aim is to build up tension over Poland to such an extent so as to make it easier to pull through most insane militarist programs. Participants in the NATO foreign ministers' conference held recently in Brussels claim in their statement that the Soviet Union has (?no) right whatsoever to define ways of Poland's political and social developments. But this is just hollow rhetoric since the Soviet Union has never laid any claim to such a right. A logical question suggest itself in this connection. Well, what about the legitimate Polish Government? May it decide on what is good and what is bad? And it turns out it may not. It turns out that the sovereign Polish People's Republic may only follow what NATO dictates to it.

Meanwhile, the Brussels meeting provided an opportunity to deal with real, not imaginery, problems bearing directly on the members of that bloc. Maybe the United States representatives enquired their British colleagues about the state of things in Ulster. And there was no word heard in Brussels, either, on the fate of the Turkish trade unionists facing capital punishment. To all appearances, this, as well as other similar subjects, were rated as taboos. Nonetheless, Poland is being slandered, she is being anathemized and threatened because the Polish leadership has halted the country's downslide into the abyss, and decided to put its house in order.

By releasing a document overflowing with irritation the NATO leaders confirmed unwittingly that the Polish crisis in many respects -- or rather, in the main -- had been brought in from outside. It is the result of the conspiracy between external and internal reactionaries. The Brussels statement by the NATO ministers proves by all its content and tone that the steps taken by the Polish authorities to foil the conspiracy, to preclude civil war are more than well-grounded and timely. The decision to resort to such steps was no easy one, yet these steps were necessary not only for Poland but for Europeans peace as well. But nothing gave the Reagan administration a worse headache during its first year in office, PRAVDA goes on to say, than the Soviet constructive proposals: First of all the program of peace for the eighties that the Soviet Communist Party advanced at its 26th Congress last spring, and the mounting antiwar movements in Western Europe. Washington viewed the Polish crisis as a chance to sidestep the burning questions that nations want to be answered, and a chance to paralyze their desire to see the process of relaxation continued and the arms race curbed. Washington and certain other NATO capitals are getting into a temper as they figure out who can be punished this time and how, what can make the winter colder and what can prevent a thaw from setting in even in the spring.

The new sanctions are yet to make a clear-cut shape. At times, for instance, comes a low murmur of an American threat to walk out on the Geneva talks. The impression is world public opinion is being made ready to face it. What can one expect now? First of all, it would be a good thing for the politicians making the weather in the West to enter a clear period: Anger is a poor counsellor. The Soviet Union does not foist its friendship on anybody, nor does it spoil for a fight; but he who spoils for a fight with us should know that he will be a loser. The experience of international relations since the Russian socialist revolution in 1917 provides ample evidence. It should have made all and any grasp a simple truth which nothing will shake, either during the few years to go to the end of the 20th century or during the age to come. And the simple truth is this: War or threat of war cannot give any satisfactory reply to any problem of the highly complicated pattern of life of humanity: the farther, the lesser, arm-twisting and arm-twisting mentality will give the way out of troubles [as heard].

If we should stop to think, a policy of strength is a category endlessly behind the requirements of our age. It is a relic that makes man's life abnormal and worsens the future of humanity. Since United States leaders neglect this home truth, PRAVDA adds, they are (?loosening) soil under their feet and are striking across political rough terrain.

U.S. Media Criticized

LD202340 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2100 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The American administration continues to whip up the tension about Poland, (?stooping) to a slanderous defamation of the present, actual state of affairs in the country as well as completely ignoring facts.

According to PAP reports, and as can be seen from the speeches of leading Polish statesmen, there is no doubt that the process of stabilization of economic and social life is developing there. A convincing proof of this is the fact that the country's mines have reached a higher level of daily coal output than before August 1980. Cooperative (?efforts) are also being reactivated in Poland. Schools are open, and studies have resumed in a number of higher learning institutions. The United Peasant Party and Democratic Party press organs have reappeared. Broadcasts have resumed of the second program of the Polish radio.

One of the main problems in the attention of the Polish public opinion is economic reform. Poles themselves speak about all of this.

However, Washington and its NATO allies are glossing over these facts. Another question also merits attention. Namely, under the influence of the Washington administration U.S. media have done all they could to hide from public opinion such important documents as the TASS and PAP statements on the NATO Brussels session. It should also be stated that the American press has in fact also hidden from their readers official reaction of other socialist countries to the NATO declaration reflecting Washington's endeavors to switch international policy from the road of detente onto the tracks of confrontation between blocs.

Washington purposely keeps silent about the fact that the foreign press, outstanding statesmen and social activists, as well as representatives of economic circles continue to sharply criticize the unworthy efforts of brutal interference in internal affairs of the People's Polish Republic, and Washington's aim at utilizing Polish events for a pretext to heighten international tension.

U.S. 'Hypocrisy'

LD210410 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Throughout the year that the present American administration has been in office it has been posing as a zealous champion of the labor unions in Poland. Now why this sudden fondness for trade unions in another country? Why have politicians who have vigorously defended the interests of the rich at home all of a sudden started showering solicitudes on the workers in Poland? This is the subject of the following commentary written by news analyst Igor Aleksandrov:

It is a fact that no sooner did the present adminstration assume office than it took an openly anti-labor stand in its own country. Indeed, it is out to erase the social gains that the trade union movement in America achieved over half a century of struggle. This was borne out most strikingly by the administration's draconian measures to smash the air traffic controllers' union. Nevertheless, the White House continues to profess solicitude for the Polish trade unions. But how can one possibly believe in the sincerity of such statements?

It is impossible not to notice the striking contrast between the actions of the White House towards American labor unions and its posture towards Poland's Solidarity. The air traffic controllers' union was disbanded on the strength of the ban of federal employees' strikes. But when it comes to Poland the White House uses an altogether different yardstick. In this case it went out of its way to encourage the extremist elements in Solidarity to indulge in flagrant violations of the law. In the matter of Poland, the White House demanded, yes, demanded, that the extremist leaders of Solidarity be given a free hand. On the pretense of concern for the democratization of life in Poland, the White House insisted on the maximum expansion of trade union rights in Poland. At the same time, no one has so far heard so much as a word from the authors of the demands in defense of the rights of American trade unions, nor, has the White House demanded the repeal of the draconian Taft-Hartley Act, nor condemned the anti-Indian right to work-law that exists in twenty states. Nothing of the kind. All the anti-labor and anti-democratic laws that limit trade union activities in the United States have the full and enthusiatic backing of the administration.

What then is the explanation for this [word indistinct] situation? On the one hand the White House is stridently anti-unionist at home; on the other, it claims to be the champion of trade union rights in Poland. The whole point is that in Poland the White House is defending the rights not of the workers and the unions, but of extremist leaders linked to American intelligence. Washington's concern was not for the freedom of trade union activities on the part of Solidarity which, by the way, were not restricted by anyone. It wanted and still wants complete freedom for the Solidarity extremist leaders to engage in purely political activities against the state. At first these leaders claimed the right to remove and appoint industrial managers according to their likes and dislikes. Then they began demanding the right to appoint their stooges as mayors of cities and heads of other governing bodies. Finally they took the course of organizing a counterrevolutionary coup which they planned to carry out last month.

So you see the issue is not of real trade union rights but of a free hand for counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. This is the White House approach not to Poland alone. It is part of its general tendency to support reactionary forces around the world.

One instance of this is United States aid to the regime in Pakistan, which came to power by military coup, dissolved parliament and is harshly suppressing all opposition. Yet for this reason [as heard] Washington has not had a word of censure nor is it enforcing trade sanctions against it nor presenting ultimatums to it on domestic policy issues.

On the contrary the United States is supplying Pakistan with arms and granting it aid worth many billions of dollars. This is also the policy it is conducting towards Chile, where, with the direct help of American intelligence, the junta overthrew the legitimate government, established a bloody military dictatorship and is suppressing democratic rights and freedoms. Considerable sums of American taxpayers' money is also going to other dictatorial regimes. This reflects the real political leanings and views of the administration. So did such actions as the smashing of the air traffic controllers' union, as the persistent disregard for the vital needs of the millions of American poor, senior citizens and minority groups [word indistinct] the need to enrich the rich at the expense of the needy. In short, the Reagan administration's statements in defense of the Polish union are sheer hypocrisy, a screen intended to conceal Washington's real objectives in Poland. In defiance of international law it wants to interfere in the internal affairs of that sovereign state and plunge it again into chaos and crisis.

U.S. Sanctions vs Bloc Aid

PM201503 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 3, 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Poland's Friends and Enemies"]

[Text] Poland's irregular, racing pulse, which counterrevolution had been spurring on for many months, is becoming more and more even. The country is emerging from a state of shock. The fratricidal war toward which antisocialist forces were pushing Poland so that they could take advantage of it to seize power has been averted thanks to the measures taken by the Polish leadership. Plants, factories, mines and ports are operating. The Piast mine, where the disturbances staged by Solidarity militants were particularly protracted, has produced its first coal. Studies in school have resumed. Museums and art galleries have opened in Warsaw. Every possible measure is being taken to provide Polish homes with light and heat, to feed the people and to get the country's life back onto its normal course.

Now that order and calm are being restored in Poland the hypocrisy of those who bent over backward in their attempt to pose as friends of the Polish people is emerging sharply, as though on a developed film. Although it knows what a difficult time the country is experiencing, Washington severs economic relations with it. Just a little while ago Washington was being openhanded with funds to aid the Solidarity extremists. Yet now it is hurrying to end deliveries of goods to Poland -- food included -- stipulated by agreement.

And after this Washington dares to claim that it is concerned for the Polish people's interests. Truly hypocrisy knows no bounds. Matters reached the point where a candle was lighted in one of the White House windows -- you know, "as a mark of solidarity with the Polish people." A candle certainly should be burning in the White House window, the Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote ironically -- in memory of the hundreds of thousands of victims of military intervention and bombing by American aircraft in Korea, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, of the American soldiers who died in those countries and of the tens of thousands of victims of U.S. interference in Nicaragua and El Salvador. To pursue that idea, let us add that the White House could also light a candle in memory of its unrealized hopes. Nothing has come of the attempt to finish socialism in Poland and to create a breach in the socialist community, which is why they are in a rage on the banks of the Potomac.

But the Polish people have someone to rely on. The peoples of the fraternal family of socialist countries have not only greeted with satisfaction the fact that Poland has found the strength to deal a resolute rebuff to the counterrevolutionaries but are also helping the country to cope with the difficulties and to straighten out its economic affairs. The most recent evidence of this is the talks between USSR and Polish Government delegations that have just ended in Moscow, which resulted in the signing of a protocol on trade and payments in 1982.

As previously, Poland will meet a considerable part of its needs for basic types of fuel and raw materials by means of exports from the Soviet Union. The traditional deliveries of Soviet oil, natural gas, ferruginous raw materials, ferrous and nonferrous metals, lumber and other products will continue in 1982. Machine building output, including metal-cutting machine tools, mining equipment, highway construction machines, trucks, tractors and agricultural machines will also be exported to Poland. In turn Poland will supply our country with machine tool equipment, equipment for the chemical industry, highway construction hardware and other goods. The Soviet Government is taking into account the difficult situation in Poland's national economy. It has agreed to give the country credit on favorable terms to cover the difference between the value of the reciprocal goods deliveries.

Poland's true friends are developing cooperation with it in every sphere. Talks between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and J. Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish foreign minister, have been held in Moscow in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. They exchanged opinions about the state of Soviet-Polish relations and discussed topical international problems. In particular, the attempts by the U.S. administration and also other NATO countries to interfere in Poland's internal affairs were resolutely condemned.

The talks also touched on the prospects for further developing our relations on the basis of the firm alliance between the USSR and Poland of all-around cooperation in the interests of both country's peoples and of strengthening peace and socialism in accordance with the collective defensive Warsaw Pact and the bilateral Soviet-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid.

U.S., Soviet Positions

LD181800 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The last days of the past week brought in new reports of continuing stabilization in Poland and at the same time of fresh attempts by the U.S. administration to interfere on the affairs of that sovereign country. Our commentary is by Aleksandr Zholkveb:

In keeping with the decisions of the latest NATO ministerial conference approved under U.S. pressure, Western circles continue to dramatize the situation around Poland and build up general tension. There are more and more indications that official Washington wants to use the events in Poland as a pretext for switching the point of international politics from the road of easing tension on to a road of interbloc confrontation. The American leaders are behaving in the world as if the whole world, or at any rate a good half of it, were their ranch where they are free to act as they please.

It is being hinted in Washington that should the developments in Poland take a course unfavorable to the U.S. administration, it may go as far as to block the negotiations on major international problems, arms limitation included.

What position does the Soviet Union hold in this situation? Of course, we are not indifferent to the destiny of neighboring socialist Poland. True to its alliance with that fraternal country, the Soviet Union has rendered and will continue to render aid and support to the Polish people. Poland, as its leaders have stressed more than once, has been and will remain a firm link of the Warsaw Treaty, a member of the socialist community. This is what all those who threaten the socialist Polish state should bear in mind. Any hopes to torpedo the advance of the socialist countries with the help of threats, economic blockade or armed aggression are doomed to fail.

At the same time the Soviet Union feels that no hostility on the part of the imperialist powers to socialism as a social system should push into the background the vital problems of war and peace or stand in the way of efforts to curb the arms race -- first of all the race in nuclear missiles arms. It is needless to say that the capitalist countries should be no less interested in preventing a nuclear war than the Soviet Union and its allies.

And the Soviet Union, as the recent TASS statement points out, calls for taking care about the future instead of acting like gamblers, ready to stake everything and rush blindfold into an abyss. The Soviet Union, just like the other socialist countries, is for a continuation of the relaxation process and for peace in Europe and in the whole world. It is making consistent efforts to find mutually acceptable solutions to international problems, to promote dialogue and talks, to halt the arms race.

To our country this is a principled policy, a policy determined at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party, and the Soviet Union is resolved to carry on this policy whatever the schemes reactionary and imperialist circles choose to resort to.

Libya Sides with Poland

LD201250 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Jan, TASS -- The Permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress has strongly criticised the U.S. administration's interference in the internal affairs of Poland. A telegram sent by the participants in the Secretariat's session here to Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), expresses solidarity with the people of Poland in this period, difficult to the country, and confidenced that the Polish working people under the leadership of the PUWP will uphold socialist gains.

The Secretariat firmly condemned the hostile campaign which has been launched by imperialist and Zionist circles and the aim of which is to give support to the counter-revolutionary elements hostile to the socialist system in Poland.

TASS REPORTS BAYBAKOV, MADEJ MEETING IN USSR

LD210010 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2349 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan (TASS) -- Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, today received Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers.

During their conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, questions relating to the further development of economic links between the Soviet Union and Poland were discussed.

Polish Ambassador to the USSR Kazimierz Olszewski took part in the conversation.

TASS CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON SOLIDARITY PLANS

LD201854 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan, TASS -- In August 1980, Solidarity leaders launched massive attacks on the socialist system and started making preparations for a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat in Poland, writes the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, the publication of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Strikes, violations of law and order, provocations, blackmail, and psychological and physical terror became something usual exactly since that time.

The conception of establishing in the country the so-called "free trade unions", the newspaper points out, was not at all new. As far back as in 1977, the radio station "Free Europe", the Paris CULTURE [KULTURA], and other Western subversive ideological centres started instigating for establishment in Poland of "free trade unions". The so-called "Committee of Free Trade Unions" in Katowice was formed in February 1979 on the initiative of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders, and the West was in a hurry to trumpet to the whole world that a new illegal organization appeared in Poland.

It should be recalled, writes TRYBUNA LUDU, that not the working class but leaders of KSS-KOR and other anti-socialist organizations initiated formation of "free trade unions" in Poland.

Before the Gdansk congress Solidarity leaders sought to somehow camouflage their aims, but after the congress they started openly attacking the party and people's power in the country. Everything linked with socialism was put to doubt, more intensive attacks were made on the guiding role of the Polish United Workers' Party and international alliances, concluded by Poland, particularly with the USSR, the successes, achieved in the years of people's power, were put to doubt.

Then attacks began on party organizations and attempts were made to force them to leave enterprises. [as received] Statements were officially made that gallows for communists will be installed. December 17 was planned to be the day for "strong-arm men" to go into Warsaw streets and seize the Committee on Radio and Television. According to designs of Solidarity experts it was planned to announce formation of "a public council of national economy", which was later planned to be transformed into "a provisional national government".

The newspaper stressed: As a result of the seizure of Solidarity key organs by anti-socialist elements, the trade union assumed a political, oppositional character. Experts from KSS-KOR, KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland], rabid anti-communists, surviving Polish bourgeoisie, criminals found a common language between themselves in order to put to the knees the power of the socialist state. Extremists of the Bujak, Rulewski, Jurczyk, Slowik, Gwiazda, Kosmowski type laid claims to leadership of the country.

Exactly those persons wanted to turn Solidarity into a ram to destroy the political and economic structure of the Polish people's state. During 16 months those leaders exerted every effort to keep the tense situation in Poland.

It is no secret that various oppositional political parties, of the "Polish Labour Party" type, started springing up on the basis of Solidarity in the country.

The opponents of socialism turned Solidarity into an anti-communist organization. To prevent a bloodshed in the country and to protect socialism it was necessary to introduce martial law, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion.

PRAVDA OBSERVES WARSAW RECALLING WARTIME SPIRIT

PM201257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch under the rubric "On Warsaw Liberation Day": "City on the Vistula"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, January -- Warsaw is greeting this latest anniversary of its liberation in an atmosphere of special smartness, vigilance and composure.

Counterrevolution's plans aimed at seizing power, destroying socialism in Poland and wresting it from the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact have been frustrated. Some people in the West who were backing the latter-day self-styled pretenders to the role of Poland's sovereigns were contentedly rubbing their hands. But all these specialists in sabotage, blackmail and gossip have failed to carry through the staging of their script. The Polish people are themselves putting their house in order.

Despite certain restrictions associated with martial law, Warsaw is living in a normal, calm atmosphere. Stores, enterprises and city transportation are functioning. The telephone network within the city is working. Cultural establishments are open.

I have visited the Warszawa quality steel plant. It is one of the capital's leading enterprises. Many labor collectives emulate it.

"The plant is now working smoothly," PZPR Committee Secretary A. Gruszynski said. "The plan targets are being fulfilled. The party organizations have accelerated their activity. Communists initiate solutions to many problems -- both productive problems and social and domestic problems. At the same time party members conduct individual talks with workers. The party organizations are seeking to rid themselves of casual people who have compromised themselves and failed the difficult tasks of political maturity."

At the party committee of the automatic presses plant we met Ryszard Lebieda. He witnessed the Warsaw rising and the struggle to establish people's power on Polish soil. He worked on the capital's construction projects. And he has now been working at the plant for many years as a quality controller. He joined the Communist Party immediately after Warsaw's liberation.

"January 1945 was a special month for us," he recalled. "Many Polish cities were liberated right then. It is hard to choose words to somehow describe Warsaw at that time. It hardly existed as a city. Tunnels were dug among the ruins.... Nothing could stop people. We knew Warsaw was the heart of Poland, and it had to be rebuilt. I am a native of Warsaw and was born in its working-class Wola district. I am proud of present-day Warsaw, capital of socialist Poland. By its very existence it attests to the unlimited potential of the human spirit and to selfless labor which knows no obstacle. This testimony is particularly important now that we are seeking to overcome the existing difficulties."

...Thousands of lights come on in Warsaw in the evening. After their workday the people of Warsaw watch television and read newspapers. They think about life, about Warsaw, about Poland. The country has gotten into difficulties. Much endeavor, labor and persistence will be needed to get out of them. And many people think with gratitude of the young soldiers who stand at the crossroads and patrol the streets during these winter days and nights. They are the guarantee of calm and order. Like these soldiers' inscriptions on the walls of buildings, on doors and on staircase landings in January 1945: "No mines!" It is possible to start living!

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA LOOKS AT LIFE IN POLISH ARMY

PM201325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 82 p 3

[Correspondent Lt Col V. Kiryazov: "Reportage From the Polish Army": "At Revolutionary Posts"]

[Text] During this visit to Polish servicemen, everywhere we went -- in the divisional headquarters, temporarily located in the outskirts of Wroclaw, in the camps where the personnel are now living, in the temporary buildings and huts at roadside posts -- we saw a poster bearing Army Gen W. Jaruzelski's words: "I appeal to you, my comrades in arms, soldiers of the Polish Army and reservists. Be true to the oath which you swore to the motherland for good times and bad. The country's destiny depends on you today."

"these words are addressed to each of us," a lieutenant colonel who is chief of the division's political section said, "and I testify that in our division there is not one person who does not justify the trust of the Military Council for National Salvation. On the morning of 13 December we left our permament garrison and traveled hundreds of kilometers to Wroclaw without any remarks being made. Not one soldier asked when dinner would be, or where we would halt. They asked just one question: 'When will we be set the concrete task of eliminating the counterrevolutionary threat?' For a month there has not been one violation of discipline in the division. Everyone understands that we are at revolutionary posts, that the destiny of the socialist fatherland is being resolved today. The people have called us, and we clearly hear the people's voice."

The lieutenant colonel placed his hands on two tall piles of diplomas. "These are our awards to the very best."

The chief of the political section was, like everyone, in camouflage dress. They told us that he only sleeps for 3-4 hours out of 24, without taking off his uniform. But the lieutenant colonel did not look tired; he was full of energy. And now, looking at his watch, he rose and excused himself.

"It is time for me to go."

We crossed from one side of Wroclaw to the other, crossing the entire city, to the headquarters of a tank regiment. We were accompanied by Lt Col Tadeusz (Dudic), secretary of the formation's party committee, and Lt Col Jan Rogowicz, deputy chief of the propaganda section of the Silesian Military District Political Directorate. Both officers have grownup children. They talked about them. (Dudic) has a son called Slawomir -- he is a student at the polytechnic institute; Rogowicz's daughter Anna works, and she is studying Russian and German at evening classes in preparation for becoming a student.

"Before, Anna used to reproach me: "When are you going to start imposing order?" Rogowicz said. "Now she reads me Blok's poetry in Russian: 'Keep on the revolutionary march, the tireless enemy slumbers not,'" Rogowicz smiled, not concealing his pride.

His family is loyal to tradition. Rogowicz' grandfather was a serviceman in the Russian Army and a Bolshevik sympathizer who was nicknamed "Red Jan" for refusing to fire on demonstrators. The lieutenant colonel's father, also Jan and also "Red," joined the party in 1943.

The conversation moved on to the subject of Poland's future, and this was no amateurish exchange of opinions. There was a discussion of problems in whose resolution Polish officers are participating in concrete ways, because the Polish Army, having eliminated the threat of a counterrevolutionary coup, has not fulfilled its mission once and for all. Society has, metaphorically speaking, received many stab wounds, and the Army is called upon to heal its wounds. That is why Lt Col Jan Rogowicz and his comrades are now having to do a great deal of work outside their formations and units. In schools, for instance, teachers ask them to deliver lecture courses for them and to hold theoretical and practical seminars. Through Solidarity's efforts, the education system has been disrupted, and at this difficult time the teachers have turned to the military -- for their experience in education and for the truth.

An equally complex task is being resolved by the group headed by Lt Col Tadeusz (Dudic). Healthy party forces are accelerating their activity at plants. The workers' eyes are once again on the communists. But ordinary PZPR members have little experience of activity among the masses in the new conditions, and they too are turning to servicemen. So are people who have now decided to join the PZPR -- the servicemen are willing to answer all questions. The Army is now helping the people to square their shoulders after the moral terrorism of Solidarity extremists.

We arrived at the tank regiment. It turned out that it is commanded by Maj Leon Komarnicki, who is well known to our readers. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA wrote about him last summer. At that time the major told our correspondent: "I think many of my compatriots will soon realize who is with the people and who is against them, where there are friends and where enemies." Perhaps enlightenment has come. Leon Komarnicki, an energetic, charming, loquacious man, told us about the actions of his subordinates and the attitude of the city's residents toward them.

Komarnicki read a letter from his wife. She reported that on New Year's Eve a Soviet "landing force" arrived in their military camp -- servicemen from the Guards' Thrice Banner-Bearing Orshanskiy Regiment arrived. The officers' wives and children arrived. With gifts. What is true is true -- that Soviet "interference" in Polish affairs did take place.

Then some more letters were put on the desk: from parents and wives. They were brought by Cpl Lech Malachowski, secretary of the regiment committee of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. Just before the new year he was accepted as a candidate member of the PZPR. Now his comrades are also preparing to join the party. Who are these people?

"People like me," the corporal replied.

He is a former fitter from Czestochowa. His mother, Alicia, is a teacher, his father, Jan, a worker and his brother also a fitter. His wife is a saleswoman. The corporal has a daughter Monika. They all congratulated Lech on joining the PZPR.

The chief of the political section suddenly entered the small room where we were sitting on an iron bunk. He asked:

"Where is the corporal?"

Cpl Zbigniew Sabala serves in the tank regiment. He is among these whose discharge into the reserves has been temporarily postponed. He grew up in a peasant family, where there were nine children, and worked as a blacksmith. He is married, and his daughter was born 2 months ago. All is well in the family. They are waiting for Zbigniew, but they tell him to serve as much as necessary. That is what he is doing. Indeed, all the senior soldiers are setting an example in fulfilling their duty.

The day before we arrived Zbigniew Sabala approached Major Komarnicki and asked him to accept for a children's home the sum of Z4,000, that is, all the money paid to him for his extra months in the Army. Sabala's example was followed by all the officers and men. They collected Z27,000 and decided to buy the children's home a refrigerator, a washing machine and a television set. And here is an interesting thing: The refrigerator and washing machine, which are now in very short supply in Poland, were manufactured above plan and sold to the tankmen on a cash basis (as an exception) by workers at the very same plant where the servicemen helped to impose order and to expel from the collective adventurists operating under Solidarity's signboard.

Companies of the tank regiment are serving in villages around Wroclaw. Major Komarnicki insisted that we must visit the "points." One sensed he had not shown us everything, that he had a "surprise" for us.

"Have a look at how we keep our posts. Let Soviet servicemen and servicemen in all the Warsaw Pact countries know we are reliable allies."

We began our tour of the subunits. In the tents on the outskirts of Olszica village we did not find any soldiers. That was the major's "surprise." His eyes twinkled.

"They have been kidnapped," he said, shrugging.

The local people had taken the soldiers in. Each peasant wanted to take one soldier... Komarnicki allowed them to be billeted by platoons with war veterans Edward Wychowaniec, Jan Supruniec and Stefan Pompa.

"That is how the workers and peasants treat us. Who does not like us? The enemies of socialism. And that is natural; why should they like us, we are the guardians of socialism," Komarnicki told us.

At the Silesian Military District Political Directorate we were shown cases of letters of thanks. "You came in time," the writers of the letters say. "The measures adopted by the Military Council for National Salvation are the people's aspirations."

We left Wroclaw late in the evening. We were accompanied by Lt Col Jan Rogowicz, who was to visit the out-of-town posts, and Capt Vincent Cybulski, chief of the divisional intelligence, who was worried about whether we would forget to write that he remembers his teachers at the M.V. Frunze Military Academy. Let them know that the divisional intelligence is regarded as the best in the Polish Army. "As they taught," Vincent smiled.

We saw the campfire from afar, with the soldiers warming themselves by it.

We were stopped. Welcoming, correct servicemen. They saluted. The way is clear, you can go.

We wished the Polish servicemen success in fulfilling their duty to the people and the socialist motherland.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ARTICLE ON KPN REPRINTED

PM211201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 82 p 5

[Reprint of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI article: "Under the Mask of 'Patriotism';" first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has published an article telling of the counterrevolutionary organization known by the name of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" [KPN], which became a fifth column for subversive activity against the Polish People's Republic. An account of the article is published below.

The organization known by the name "Confederation for an Independent Poland" did not stint its own publicity, the newspaper writes. Its leaders cynically abused concepts such as patriotism, honor and motherland, which are sacred to every Pole. They used them to recruit people for their dirty work and to influence young people. The frenzied imposition of "patriotism" was designed to serve the present and long-term political aims of this sabotage grouping, which in point of fact was a cancerous growth on the living tissue of the Polish organism.

Is the KPN really a progressive, patriotic organization? Do its leaders have the moral right to use concepts that are dear to our heart? In order to answer these questions it is necessary to examine the shady circumstances of this organization's emergence and its carefully concealed kinship ties which gave it a fascist nature.

First of all it is necessary to know that the KPN has no right to confer upon itself progressive and patriotic qualities. It is simply an organization created at the desire and under the control of foreign special services.

In setting up the KPN as one of their advanced bridgeheads, the newspaper points out, these services used their agents' "front" centers. The "confederates" were entrusted to the so-called "Free Poland" organization. This sabotage and terrorist organization of an international nature, which actively engages in espionage activities, is led by the experienced agent of the Hitlerite school, Konstanty Zygfryd Hanff.

Finding himself in the United States in 1969, Hanff offered his services to the special services and set up the "Free Poland" organization under their patronage in 1975. Here is what Janusz Rawicz-Kohanski, a close colleague of Hanff and a CIA agent, who was sentenced to death in absentia by a military tribunal in Warsaw in 1967, wrote about this in the reactionary weekly CZAS [TIME]: "Hanff told me how the 'Free Poland' organization was set up and how almost all doors were opened to him at the time. The special services provided him with advice and support. Sincerely combating communism, Hanff gathered information and passed it on."

Professional saboteurs, terrorists and agents made up the main nucleus of "Free Poland." Every candidate for the organization is carefully screened. One of the conditions is documentary confirmation of at least one arrest in Poland for political reasons, actions against the political system in People's Poland and vigorous antisocialist activity.

From the very start of its existence "Free Poland" mounted vigorous activity against the Polish People's Republic. Its sabotage and intelligence tentacles extended to Warsaw. Hanff's agents sought to get in touch with Americans of Polish extraction who maintained contacts with their motherland.

However, all sorts of dissidents who were abroad but who continued to maintain contact with conspirators inside the country provided the greatest support in the sabotage and espionage activities. Many of those who were recruited to "Free Poland" were appointed by Hanff as his resident agents, chiefly in Canada and Scandinavian countries, but also in West Germany.

In the second half of the seventies the foreign specialist services decided to accelerate the development of counterrevolutionary forms of antisocialist activity in Poland. It was decided to set up an extremely nationalistic, anticommunist organization which would activate the counterrevolutionary underground, almost in competition with KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and other subversive groups. This assignment was entrusted to "Free Poland." Hanff chose L. Moczulski, who was inclined toward political adventurism, as the leader of the new group.

Having drawn up a program for the KPN, "Free Poland" began elaborating its organizational structure. Shortly before the proclamation of the "confederation" on 1 September 1979 the leadership of "Free Poland" in the United States and also all of its resident agents became foreign agents of the KPN, acting a dual role. The agents received dual membership. This metamorphosis, as Hanff recently admitted, occurred in the first half of 1979. The KPN organs, making use of the "Free Poland" base, appeared outside the country. It was precisely from there that this counterrevolutionary organization was taken for transplanting in our country. Hanff drafted and sent to Moczulski detailed instructions setting out the principles for creating an organizational network and leadership organs on a countrywide scale.

He was recommended to take as his model the armed underground organizations which operated during the first years of people's power. Hanff also clearly defined the channels of communication, the places and techniques for making contacts and the methods of forwarding people, materials, technical equipment and "small-scale printing equipment."

The instruction on organizing the intelligence network and the principles of its work merits special attention. It points out what issues should interest the KPN in the spheres of politics, the army and cadres. It has to be said that the KPN accurately fulfilled the instructions it received.

The influence of Hanff and his helpers was reflected in the forms and methods of the "confederation's" activities. This relates in particular to sabotage techniques, methods of surveillance and infiltration of various organizations. Here Moczulski's organization copied everything from "Free Poland." This is sensed particularly in the KPN's introduction into the leading circles and links of the Solidarity trade union and in its control of the so-called "Young Poland Movement" and the "Independent Students Association."

IZVESTIYA REPORTS POLISH PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY

PM211039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Letter From Warsaw": "Truth Against Lies"]

[Text] On the streets of Warsaw right now there are many expressive posters with a vivid inscription, seemingly ablaze: "PZPR." They mark the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Polish Workers Party. Banners succinctly assert: "Only a Socialist Poland Can Be Independent." A poster which again needs no comment is displayed in a store window: "A Resolute 'No' to Speculators!"

The language of visual agitation accords with the times Poland is now living through. Combative and persuasive, it engages in direct polemics, as is required by the situation, with the large number of antisocialist leaflets which until recently were assiduously pasted up in Polish cities and villages by all sorts of extremists from Solidarity, adventurists from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], fascist "confederates" and political ignoramuses from the "Independent Students Association." Not a trade now remains of this propagandist filth at enterprises and institutions, in schools and higher educational establishments and on the streets and squares.

However, tearing and scraping off the wall a leaflet embued with the venom of hatred for the people's power is still not all. After all, this poison has had time to affect some people. Neutralizing its impact, dispelling misconceptions, convincing people of the historical justice of socialist principles and ideals -- that is the task which the party activists are now setting themselves, and propaganda work on an ever-broader scale is subordinated to it.

The press reports that groups of the propaganda aktiv have been created and are operating everywhere. Lecture and agitation collectives and teams engaged in the disseminatin of explanatory materials have been organized under the Warsaw PZPR Committee. A special group of communist journalists is preparing items designed for plant radio centers. Broadcast during work shifts, they reveal the true face and intentions of the counterrevolutionaries, explain the tasks facing the labor collectives and describe the situation at enterprises, in the city and in the country. Qualified propaganda workers and journalists have been recruited for work at plant radio centers in several voivodships. After all, it is well-known that the Solidarity extremists used radio propaganda to sow anarchy and organize strikes and other "protest actions." Now the radio transmissions are recovering their truthful ring.

A number of PZPR voivodship committees -- in Bialystok, Gorzow, Kielce, Jelenia Gora, Legnica and other cities -- have set up the publication of special news bulletins which contain reports on the local authorities' orders and actions, explanations connected with the imposition of martial law, and various agitation items. It is hard to overestimate the significance of this owrk, especially if you consider the dimensions of the propaganda activity, hostile to socialism, which the extremists from Solidarity pursued for almost 18 months. They shouted from the rooftops that they were not being allowed access to the mass media. But it was in no way a case of access to but of taking possession of these media, particularly central television and radio broadcasting.

This was to give the signal for the seizure of power and the overthrow of the existing system. As for opportunities for publicizing their views steeped in hatred for the people's power and for everything connected with socialism, there were more than enough such opportunities for the political adventurists hiding under the Solidarity sign: a mass national weekly and regional weeklies, news roundups from a special press bureau, Telex information and a multiplicity of bulletins of every sort published at enterprises.

It has become known that Solidarity's Mazowsze region headquarters in Warsaw had drawn up a project to create an "independent publishing house." There's no denying that the enemies of socialism were thinking big: their own printing house with an area of 1,000 square meters, paper stocks, printing equipment worth $1 million and, on this basis, the publication of 150-200 book titles a year.

What did this publishing house intend to print? To judge by specific plans (and they already existed) its output was to be manufactured on the basis of formulas churned out by Western ideological subversion centers. In particular it was planned to publish the "works" of the notorious L. Moczulski, a double-dyed counterrevolutionary and organizer of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland."

The creators of the "independent publishing house," in preparing the ideological manipulation of the Polish readers, sought to revive the myths, long since buried by history, of Pilsudski's Poland which allegedly exercised solicitous guardianship over the workers and peasants but in actual fact doomed them to unemployment and lack of rights and to implant anti-Soviet sentiments in society by blatantly falsifying Polish-Soviet relations of recent decades. It is notable that the publishing plans composed at the Mazowsze region Solidarity headquarters had attached to them a document frankly and openly headed "Anti-Soviet Materials for Book Publications."

M. Chojecki, chief of the "independent publishing house" and an active member of KSS-KOR, inviting E. Giedroyc, editor of the Paris magazine KULTURA, and around whom are grouped counterrevolutionary Polish emigres linked with the CIA, to cooperate with him, wrote obsequiously: "We hope you will treat our request favorably, as has always been the case when any of us has appealed to you for help."

An increasing number of people in Poland, on familiarizing themselves with the exposes published in TRBYUNA LUDU, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and the PZPR's voivodship newspapers and broadcast on radio and television, are becoming convinced of the fate which was being prepared for the Polish people by the Kurons, Michniks and Modzelewskis and others like them, of the direction in which their political ambitions aimed at overthrowing the existing system were extending, and of the aggressive and dangerous nature of these unbridled adventurists who did not stop even at [the prospect of] unleashing a fratrical war in the country.

True, even today the counterrevolutionaries have not abandoned their sinister designs. They are still trying to influence [the people's] frame of mind: They occasionally churn out a grimy leaflet, spread a rumor or slip in a piece of gossip.

Only the trust in them has already been definitively undermined. However, in the struggle for minds and hearts the fighters of the ideological front still have a very, very great deal to do.

BARASHEV LINKS CIA WITH DOZIER ABDUCTION

PM201205 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 3

[N. Barashev article: "Why They Stole the General"]

[Text] -- This time it happened without shots of bloodshed. Two people disguised as plumbers went to the apartment of one of the leaders of NATO's allied armed forces in southern Europe, American Army General J. Dozier. The general was at home. The two men went in and pointed weapons at him. After that, events developed rapidly. The master of the house was tied up, thrown into a car and taken away in an unknown direction. The operation took a matter of minutes.... All this happened in Italy, in Verona.

After a time, the telephone rang in the Milan office of Italy's ANSA news agency. An unknown man reported that the high-ranking American general had been kidnapped by the Red Brigades. Reinforced police units, responding to the alarm, encircled Verona. To this day they are carefully checking cars in the city streets and on entering and leaving the city. Observation is being carried out from helicopters. Police agents with dogs are combing regions of northeastern Italy, seeking the criminals' den where they have hidden Dozier.

But as yet it is all in vain. The search began too late -- more than 3 hours after the kidnapping. The operations group which has been set up under the Italian Ministry of Interior, which includes representatives of the country's Foreign Ministry and Defense Ministry, is powerless to do anything.

Such extreme measures are no accident. Italian terrorists have not previously attacked NATO military targets or made attempts on the lives of NATO leaders....

Then the telephone rang again, at the ANSA office in Verona: "This is the Red Brigades. We claim responsibility for the kidnapping of the NATO butcher James Dozier. The general is in a people's prison and will be tried...."

What were Dozier's functions in NATO? This is what ANSA reports about him: "A deputy chief of staff for logistics and administration, General Dozier was well up on the situation regarding manpower and hardware, armaments, communications, the infrastructure, all kinds of equipment.... The general is also responsible for American military personnel in Italy.

Why have the Red Brigades chosen the NATO command as their target this time? In the past they have mainly made attacks on democratically inclined political figures (let us recall the killing of A. Moro, who favored close cooperation with the Communist Party). Things had reached the point where the terrorists were shooting in the back people who were just reading L'UNITA [Italian Communist Party newspaper].

And the natural law governing their appearance on the country's political scene was obvious. The Red Brigades and similar extremist groupings stepped up their activity precisely when Italy's communist and democratic forces were gaining ever-increasing influence. Incidentally, all the terrorists' acts of provocation have been carried out under cover of leftwing slogans. The same is true this time. The latest document from the Red Brigades discovered in Rome the other day, says that NATO is the "center behind imperialist counterrevolution in Europe and the Mediterranean and only an organized and militarized proletariat can dissociate Italy from NATO.

So what is this? A qualitatively new turn in the terrorists' actions? No, it is a continuation of their provocative line. First, the extremists use this slogan to cast aspersions on the entire democratic movement in Italy, and second, they place it on a level with criminals and thereby play into the hands of the American administration, which accuses all progressive forces of terrorism.

Incidentally, a similar incident took place last year, not in Italy but in the FRG, when an attempt was made on the life of a high-ranking NATO general. At that time the Western press made a lot of noise about it. And one clear note emerged from the general chorus: The attack was perpetrated by the left. "Look!" The ultrareactionaries cried, "that is who the terrorists are!"

No, the Red Brigades' actions have nothing in common with the real workers and democratic movement. Moreover, it is known that this group cooperates closely with the American special services and not infrequently carries out acts of provocation on CIA instructions.

It appears that the Red Brigades did not kidnap Dozier on their own initiative. At any rate, the U.S. Embassy in Rome is declining to comment on the matter. And here is something odd: As yet the Red Brigades have not made any demands, as they have done before!

"The Red Brigades," PAESE SERA writes, "are still purusing the same goal -- that of emasculating the political and social processes taking place in Italy. Now that many thousands of Italians are coming out against the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Comiso, they have kidnapped an American general. The terrorists, while talking about their 'struggle' against NATO, are in practice striking a blow above all against the movement of peace fighters."

"The terrorists' actions," Communist F. Calamandrei, deputy chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, says, "could lead to a further strengthening of control and interference on NATO's part in Italy's internal affairs."

Calamandrei is not far from the truth. Or else why was this new kidnapping show necessary...?

MASLENNIKOV ON EUROPEAN VIEW OF U.S. SANCTIONS

PM201535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch under the rubric "West Europe and Washington's Pressure" : "Different Approach"]

[Text] London, 15 Jan -- Reagan's decision to ban exports of certain types of American equipment to the Soviet Union is jeopardizing Soviet orders with British firms and could result in the loss of at least 2,000 jobs, the SUNDAY TIMES writes. This decision is hitting, above all, those British companies which have already signed contracts or are negotiating deliveries of equipment which includes particular American components for the gas pipeline from Siberia to the USSR's western border.

The biggest of these companies is the firm of John Brown Engineering, whose 1,700 workers have already begun work on an order to supply the USSR with 21 gas turbines for the future gas pipeline. "We are profoundly concerned at the stand taken by the U.S. administration on the issue of deliveries to the USSR of certain components which we use in the manufacture of gas turbines," an official spokesman for John Brown said in conversation with PRAVDA's correspondent. "We are following the development of events closely, and, as far as we know, one American corporation which produces the components we need has not stopped manufacturing them. For our part, we too are continuing work to fulfill the Soviet contract and do not intend to suspend work."

People on the opposite shore of the Atlantic take a different approach to the development of East-West trade, economic and other relations. This has been manifested particularly clearly in the attitude of West Europeans and Americans toward the construction of the new gas pipeline which, as of 1985, is to meet part of West Europe's requirements for "blue fuel."

It has also been manifested in the reaction of different West European countries to the joint communique adopted at the NATO foreign ministers' session in Brussels. Commenting on it, Carrington, British Foreign Secretary, declared that the sanctions provided in it will not "seriously affect East-West trade." "We do not intend to allow," Carrington said in an interview with a BBC correspondent, "any measures which might be taken in this sphere to harm our own economic interests."

Under the Carter administration Washington poured forth warnings and threats addressed to the U.S. West European allies, whose purport boiled down to the assertion that the construction of the gas pipeline might "increase West Europe's dependence on the Soviet Union to a dangerous degree" and "adversely affect" relations among the NATO partners. When the Reagan administration acceded to power these warnings assumed the nature of an almost hysterical campaign. Analyzing the steps recently taken by Washington in this sphere, many British newspapers reach the conclusion that the Reagan administration is trying to use the events in Poland to wreck the plans for the West Europeans to participate in what is for them an advantageous project.

However, these attempts, as local commentators point out, are not yet having any success. The sanctions against Poland, that were announced by Reagan approximately 1 month ago have not had any impact either on the situation in that country itself or on the Soviet Union's policy, I. Davidson, foreign editor of the FINANCIAL TIMES, writes in his commentary. "The fact is," he points out, "that Western governments are not in a position to determine the course of events in East Europe, and they should not try to do so." FRG businessmen openly reject the American arguments, while other West Europeans do so with certain reservations but nonetheless quite resolutely, the SUNDAY TIMES writes in its commentary. "They regard East-West trade as a good, not a bad, omen. They are convinced that the gas extracted from the depths of Siberia is an incomparably more reliable source of fuel than oil from the war-torn Persian Gulf region," the newspaper points out. "They believe that if they annoy the Soviet Union too mcuh it will be able to construct the entire gas pipeline with its own resources, and thus the West will lose the undoubted benefits which could have accrued to its economy. And, finally, they reject the viewpoint that West Europe is taking a strategic risk by relying on gas supplies from the USSR."

On listening to the bellicose appeals issuing from Washington today many West Europeans are beginning to conclude that the dependence on the present American administration's political ideas that are being imposed on them represents a far greater danger to them than dependence on Soviet gas supplies. This understanding is reflected even in the pages of those press organs which can hardly be suspected of sympathizing with the USSR and socialism in general.

In the opinion of the TIMES "the proposals which are sometimes made to break off all trade and diplomatic relations" as a means of bringing the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries to their knees are dangerous. The authors of such proposals, the newspaper writes, proceed from "romantic ideas." They "underestimate the flexibility of the Soviet system, as well as the ability of the Russians and other East Europeans to endure difficulties even in their most extreme form."

"What is still more important," the TIMES continued, "is the fact that such a course would introduce dangerous unpredictability into East-West relations as a whole, returning them to the cold war times with the thermonuclear button at the ready." The editors of the TIMES are by no means peace-loving doves. But even they understand that the policy of tough confrontation with the USSR, as suggested by rightwing extremist circles in Washington and NATO, is nothing but "an apocalyptic strategy which could jeopardize the stability of the entire European Continent, including both its Eastern and its Western parts."

The Reagan administration's attempts to impose on West European countries its risky policy of embargoing trade with the Soviet Union, observer commentator N. Ascherson writes, contradict not only the economic interests but also the entire historical experience of the West Europeans, for whom the development of relations with the Soviet Union has always been and is still one of the chief means of strengthening their political independence and enhancing their role in world affairs.

GAS PIPELINE REPORTEDLY TO BE COMPLETED EARLY

LD211140 Hamburg DPA in German 1048 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (DPA) -- Despite the U.S. sanctions against the USSR, the Soviet Union intends to complete the gas pipeline from Siberia with the link to West Europe earlier than envasaged in the agreement with the Federal Republic. This was stated, according to the Soviet APN press agency, by Soviet Minister of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises Boris Shcherbina.

The semi-official Soviet agency stated in a commentary published in Berlin today that it is "beyond all doubt" that at this time the Soviet industry will also be in a position to solve the problems which have arisen. Already models of pipe-laying cranes are being drawn up in the Soviet Union -- cranes which are better than the imported equipment of this type.

Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff has said that although the gas-for-pipes deal is not jeopardized by the U.S. sanctions against Moscow, if worse came to worst there might be a delay in implementing it.

PRESS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NETHERLANDS 16 JAN

PM200913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report under general headline: "Delegations Leave"]

[Text] A delegation of representatives of the CPSU press headed by M.F. Nenashev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, left Moscow 16 January for Amsterdam at the invitation of the Netherlands Communist Party Central Committee

USSR, FRG MACHINE BUILDERS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD132008 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan, TASS -- Business cooperation between machine builders of the Soviet Union and West Germany is expanding. A meeting of specialists in this sphere from both countries, held in Moscow, is fresh evidence of that. One hundred leading Soviet designers, engineers and technicians heard a number of reports of engineers from the West German machine building firm Wagner.

Otto Einsporn, commercial director of the firm for ties with the Soviet Union, told TASS that Wagner had been maintaining business connections with Soviet foreign trade associations for half a century.

"We highly appreciate the Soviet partner for its reliability and stability. We strictly adhere to the principle of mutual benefit in relations with Soviet organizations", Otto Einsport stressed further. "At present we are maintaining business ties with Stankoimport, Avtopromimport and Metallurgimport, which buy our products every year. Wagner deliveries to the USSR amounted to 10 million West German marks in 1981 alone."

Wagner is also developing scientific and technical ties with Soviet machine builders and specialists in metal working.

Engineers of this West German firm earlier held symposiums in Moscow on various problems of machine building and actively participated in the "West German machine tools" exhibition held in Moscow in October 1980.

"The main purpose of the present meeting with Soviet colleagues is to expand mutually beneficial ties in the sphere of machine building", Otto Einsporn said in conclusion.

BREZHNEV, SWISS PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD201758 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent the president of the Swiss Confederation, Fritz Honegger a telegram to congratulate him on his election to the presidency of the Swiss Confederation and to convey to the president, the Federal Council and the Swiss people wishes of success and well-being.

In his reply telegram, Fritz Honegger expressed his sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and for his part conveyed the best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev, as well as wishes of a happy future to the Soviet Union.

'KEKKONEN LINE' PLAYS ROLE IN FINNISH ELECTION

PM210853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Election in Finland"]

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 17 Jan -- Voting for the electoral college to choose the new president of the Finnish Republic has begun. It is taking place owing to U.K. Kekkonen's decision to resign from the post for health reasons.

During the election campaign that has taken place in the country extensive note was taken of the need to continue to pursue Finland's peace-loving foreign policy -- the "Paasakivi-Kekkonen line" -- and the course of developing friendly, good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

BRIEFS

USSR-GREECE SOCIETY -- Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS -- A conference of the "USSR-Greece" Society has been held today. Its participants mapped out directions of further activities aimed at deepening mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of both countries. Andreas Mexatas, Greek ambassador in the USSR, expressed appreciation of the society's activities. The conference was attended by a delegation of the Greek-Soviet Society headed by its general secretary Mr. Psalipopulos. A new society board has been elected with Nikolay Kozlov, USSR Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Farming at the head. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 19 Jan 82 LD]

AUSTRIAN COPYRIGHT AGREEMENT -- Vienna, 16 Dec (TASS) -- The signing of an agreement took place here today between the USSR and the Austrian Republic on the mutual protection of copyright. The document was signed by Boris Pankin, chairman of the Board of the All-Union Copyright Agency, and (Gerald Hinteregger), general secretary of the Austrian Foreign Affairs Ministry. The agreement elaborates on the world copyright convention, of which both sides are signatories, and has as its aims the promotion of the further development of cooperation in the sphere of culture and book exchange between the USSR and Austria. The agreement will come into force after the ratification documents are exchanged in Moscow. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1733 GMT 16 Dec 81 LD]

RPP VIEWS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN ARAB GULF

LD202034 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Henry Reuss, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee in the U.S. Congress, has expressed concern over the plans of the Reagan administration to increase the U.S. military presence in the Arabian Gulf on the pretext of the so-called Soviet threat.

He stated with regret that an unpleasant surprise is awaiting those who believe that the Reagan administration has finally determined its military requirements. Commenting on Reagan's intention to ask the Congress to increase the appropriations for the Pentagon's new military preparations in the region, he stressed that the Arabian Gulf requires several billion dollars.

It is common knowledge that during the next 5 years alone, the Pentagon intends to spend more than $30 billion to ensure U.S. military supremacy in the Arabian Gulf region, so as to reserve the huge interests of the oil monopolies there, suppress the national liberation movements and anti-imperialist movements in the countries of the region and combat all progressive revolutionary forces. In addition, the Pentagon intends to carry out military operations even against the allies of the United States.

Thus, according to certain news agencies, the Reagan administration has drawn up a reserve plan to occupy Saudi Arabia militarily. The Pentagon is making preparations for intervention on the pretext of helping Riyadh in the event of an outside attack on it or an internal rebellion in it. In such an instance the forces would be transported to Saudi Arabia from Pakistan, Egypt and Morocco. Should this not be enough, then forces would come from America itself, Britain, France, Italy and possibly from West Germany.

To achieve these aggressive plans, an important role is allocated to U.S. military bases in the Arabian Gulf region, chiefly the bases of Al-Masirah Island, Sib and Al-Matrah in Oman. It is also intended to use the huge military airbase in Thamarit in Zufar -- the airbase which was in the possession of the British Air Force in the past. The runway of the base is 4,000 meters long and 50 meters wide, is paved with reinforced concrete and is 450 meters above sea level. The base has been placed at the disposal of the Pentagon in accordance with a U.S.-Omani agreement in this connection. Moreover, the U.S. Armed Forces run Raysut Port, which is situated 13 km southwest of the town of Salalah. Following its modernization in 1979 it is capable of accommodating ships with a displacement of 35,000 tons. It has also got two small wharfs for cargo ships. A center for the stationing of patrol boats and helicopters, which observe the Strait of Hormuz, was built in Musandam Peninsula near the village of (Kharm). The United States is now working hastily to modernize this installation.

Despite recent official statements by Saudi Arabia rejecting the stationing of foreign forces on its territories, it has particularly agreed to offer its bases for AWACS -- the electronic spy planes which place the Arabian Gulf under observation and supply the U.S. naval ships in the region with spying information. Moreover, it is also being planned to send there the most modern tactical fighters. The U.S. planes use the Dhahran airbase which is situated on the shores of the Arabian Gulf. It has three runways made of concrete and asphalt. The modern radar equpiment secures flying in bad weather day and night. Moreover, the ships of the U.S. naval forces continuously enter Manama base in Bahrain to take on supplies in a sheltered area where the water is 12 meters deep.

It goes without saying that the military-political activity in the Gulf region is disturbing the public opinion in the region.

It is demanding that the forthcoming summit of the Gulf Cooperation Council should not be confined just to the discussion of plans for the promoting of relations between the Arab world and Iran since the duty of the council, according to the public views in the region, is to mobilize the power and resources of the Gulf states to repel the real U.S. military threat.

U.S. VETO OF UN SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL NOTED

LD210952 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] New York, 21 Jan, TASS -- In the United Nations Security Council the American representative has vetoed a draft resolution which, if adopted, would have obliged all states to consider the question of taking specific and effective steps with the object of compelling Israel to rescind the annexation of the Golan Heights, and of refraining from any aid to or support of Israel. The actions of Israel, which annexed the Syrian Golan Heights, are described in the draft as an act of aggression in conformity with the provisions of Article 39 of the United Nations Charter.

An absolute majority of council members, nine states, voted in favour of the draft, sponsored by Jordan. It is, however, not regarded as adopted since one permanent member of the Security Council, the United States, cast a negative vote (Britain, France, Japan, Ireland and Panama abstained).

The United States thus reaffirmed its anti-Arab position which encourages Tel Aviv to further aggressive and annexionist actions.

During the Security Council debate on the seizure of the Golan Heights, the United States resorted to blunt and rude pressure on other states to make them oppose the imposition of mandatory sanctions against Israel. Such sanctions were demanded by the Arab states, supported by nonaligned and also the socialist countries.

The United States, the representatives of Arab countries emphasized at the United Nations, has given the "green light" to Israel for more piratical actions in the Middle East. Those who remove responsibility from the aggressor, Syria's delegate Diya' Allah al-Fattah said, instigate it to more crimes.

Having annexed the Golan Heights, Oleg Troyanovskiy, the permament representative of the USSR at the United Nations, said, Israel has taken a qualitatively new illegal step to consolidate the "fruit" of its permament aggression against the Arab states. The policy of Israel, and this is now absolutely clear, lies in the seizure of more and more Arab lands, the factual refusal of negotating on a honest and just foundation concerning a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the gradual annexation of the occupied territories and their inclusion into the State of Israel.

On a proposal from the representative of Jordan at the United Nations, Hazim Nusaybah, the Security Council resolved to keep the question of the annexation of the Golan Heights on its agenda. He told correspondents that the Arab countries would raise the question of the convocation of a special emergency session of the General Assembly to discuss the obtaining situation.

ADDITION TO REPORT ON END OF KHADDAM VISIT

The following addition to the item entitled "Khaddam Visit Ends," published in the 18 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page H 7, is supplied from a TASS report published in PRAVDA in Russian on 16 January on page four under the general heading "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Mutual Understanding:"

On page H 7, insert at the end of the last paragraph: "The guest was seen off at the airport by A.A. Gromyko and other officials."

ACTIVITIES OF ANGOLAN DELEGATION REPORTED

Tikhonov Luncheon Speech

LD201314 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at a Kremlin luncheon today in honour of a party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Angola.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1852 GMT on 20 January transmits a report on Nikolay Tikhonov's 20 January speech at a Kremlin luncheon in honor of the visiting Angolan party and government delegation. The TASS Russian report has been compared with the TASS English version and found to be identical, with several exceptions:

[In the TASS Russian version the first paragraph, line four should read... Republic of Angola. He said: "On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government I cordially greet you, Comrade Lara, the members of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Angola and all our Angolan friends who are present here.

["Under the leadership of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] -- Labor Party, the freedom-loving people of Angola are conducting a difficult struggle for the consolidation of their national independence and for socioeconomic progress. The people of Angola are scoring fresh successes on the path mapped out by the outstanding revolutionary and statesman, Agostinho Neto."]

"Having pointed out the growing prestige of People's Angola in the international arena and its weighty contribution to the cause of finally uprooting the remnants of colonialism and racism in the African Continent, to the struggle for detente and strengthening peace, Nikolay Tikhonov said:

"The policy of strengthening the national independence of People's Angola, its progressive foreign policy course have the sympathy and support of the Soviet people, of all people of good will. As to those who are long used to regarding Africa as their fief, those who are indifferent to the freedom-loving aspirations of the African peoples, this course generates in them fury and hatred.

"The open unceasing aggression by the Pretoria racist regime against Angola, the support given by the imperialists to the UNITA counter-revolutionary bands, the slanderous inventions by Western propaganda about the alleged 'Soviet threat' to the south of Africa -- all these are elements of a broad plot of international imperialism. The purpose of this plot is clear -- to intimidate the people of the young state, to return it to the sphere of its influence and to make it renounce support for the just struggle by the people of Namibia for its liberation."

Behind all this one clearly sees the hand of American imperialism which is encouraging the growing militarisation and the nuclear preparations of the South Africa racists.

The Washington-Pretoria military and political alliance is fraught with danger not only to security and stability in the south of Africa, but also to international peace.

The handwriting of the imperialists is well known: Military blackmail and threats against independent Angola, intrusion of mercenaries into the territory of the sovereign Republic of Seychelles, the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, the unbridled slander campaign against Cuba and other socialist countries, attempts to interfere in the internal affairs and to declare an economic blockade of Poland.

By exerting crude pressure and arrogantly interfering in the affairs of other countries the reactionary circles headed by the United States want to stop and reverse the objective process of the political and socio-economic liberation of peoples, are trying to find a way out of capitalism's growing difficulties by intensifying the arms race and militarisation and by aggravating the international situation.

"To repulse the policy of those who are fond of military ventures, to come out for the strengthening of universal peace," it was noted by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, "means today to come out in the defence of mankind's life, in defence of everything great, lofty and invaluable that has been created by humans over the course of milleniums."

The Soviet Union is not seeking confrontation with any Western country, including the United States of America.

As in the past, we are doing everything we can to direct the course of events into the channel of constructive dialogue. This is exactly the aim of our country's new foreign policy initiatives.

The proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG contain detailed and concrete measures the fulfillment of which will effectively make it possible to lessen international tension, to curb the nuclear and conventional arms race and in the long run to save the peoples from nuclear war.

In our opinion the talks that have started in Geneva create a possibility for making a step, that is so important now, in solving the entire set of questions of arms limitation and disarmament. All that is needed for the successful conduct of talks is recognition of the principle of equality and equal security.

"Those who prefer the language of threats and demonstrations of strength to a peaceful dialogue should understand that we will take all the necessary measures to ensure our security and the security of our allies and friends."

[The TASS Russian version adds the following after the above paragraph:

["We are following with particular attention your efforts to create the foundations of a socialist society and are sincerely happy about your successes on that path. The program of profound socioeconomic transformations being carried out by the Angolan people will undoubtedly contribute to the consolidation of the grains of the Angolan revolution and to the development of the national economy and culture." (supplying additional passage)]

Noting further the successes of People's Angola in creating the mainstays of socialist society Nikolay Tikonov stressed that "the achievements of the Angolan people could have been still weightier were it not for the intrigues of imperialists, were it not for the aggressive and subversive actions of the South African racists and their placemen against the People's Republic of Angola."

"Many difficult trials have fallen to the lot of your country," Nikolay Tikhonov said in conclusion. "But we do not doubt for a minute that the courageous people of Angola will be able to overcome them in the name of the lofty aim it has sent itself -- the creation of a society free from exploitation and oppression. There is no doubt that the fulfillment of these tasks will require big selfless efforts by the popular masses and the mobilisation of the creative energes of all of Angola's working people.

"The Soviet Union was and remains a true friend of the Angolan people and, proceeding from the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of prepared further to give it fraternal support in the solution of the tasks facing it, including in the cause of ensuring the necessary conditions for the peaceful life of Angolans."

[The TASS Russian version adds the following at the end of the TASS English version:

["Since the independence of the People's Republic of Angola relations of friendship and mutual assistance have developed between our countries and continue to develop successfully.

["I should like to express my confidence that your visit to the USSR, in the course of which we shall sign a program of economic and technological cooperation as well as of trade between the Soviet Union and Angola for 1981-85 and until 1990, will be a considerable contribution to the cause of the further development of relations between our countries.

["By delineating specific and future directions and projects for mutually advantageous cooperation on a long-term basis, this program will contribute to the completion of economic and social development tasks of the People's Republic of Angola set out by the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party.

["I am confident that the strengthening of cooperation in various fields on the basis of respect for national sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, fully corresponds to the fundamental interests of the peoples of both countries and serves the noble aims of the struggle for peace and social progress."]

Lara Luncheon Speech

LD201530 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS -- Lucio Lara, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party and member of the Standing Commission (presidium) of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola, today spoke at the Kremlin luncheon in honour of the party and government delegation of Angola.

He spoke highly of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union on the international scene and stated that "the MPLA-Workers' Party wholly supports the proposals made at the 26th

CPSU Congress to limit armaments, freeze the level of nuclear potentials, strengthen peace, trust and security in various parts of the world, extend detente, improve the international climate and strengthen the principles of peaceful coexistence and the freedom and independence of the peoples. The MPLA-Workers' Party believes that the firm position of the CPSU leadership, rejecting blackmail, threats and shows of force, inspires the peaceloving peoples. Our party supports the latest proposals and initiatives aimed at lessening international tension and averting nuclear war that have been forwarded by the Soviet Union both in international organisations and at bilateral meetings."

"A very critical situation is taking shape in the south of Africa," Lucio Lara continued, "where the racist Republic of South Africa, enjoying impunity and relying on the open support of the current U.S. administration, is training and arming gangs of mercenaries and puppets to organise attacks on the frontline states. Angola is affected more than any other country by the aggressive activities of the South African racists, who try to justify their crimes by the pretext that Angola is giving assistance to Namibia.

"It is perfectly obvious that the new U.S. administration is conniving in the expansion and escalation of aggressive activities in that party of Africa. After the present U.S. Government came to office, there have also been obvious attempts to drag out the talks on settling the Namibian problem.

"The affairs of Namibia concern not only the People's Republic of Angola but the whole of the international community. Angola is merely performing its internationalist duty, acting within the framework of the resolutions passed by the United Nations."

"The Washington-Pretoria alliance is persistently trying to link the Namibian problem to the presence of Cuban troops in our country. The international community is aware that these are two entirely different problems. The decolonisation of Namibia remains the main objective of the resolutions passed by the United Nations during the past thirty odd years and aimed at making South Africa comply with the demands of the charter of that organisation.

"Cuban troops have been staying in Angola at the request of the Angolan Government since the time when it fell victim to intervention, primarily intervention of the South African racist army. That request was based on the right to legitimate defence provided for by the UN Charter.

"Comprehensive cooperation between Angola and Cuba stems from the principle of the sovereignty of both states united by the unbreakable bonds of friendship, sealed by the blood shed in defending the freedom of the Angolan people against the most flagrant aggression of the regime condemned throughout the world. This form of cooperation is limited to the territory of the People's Republic of Angola."

"The Angolan people will always be thankful to the Cuban people and their communist party. The peoples of Angola and Cuba will continue to develop new forms of cooperation in the interests of both countries under the leadership of their parties."

Lucio Lara further pointed out that "the south of Africa is not the only area of provocations staged by U.S. imperialism. Similar provocations are taking place in connection with the events in Poland. Armed acts of provocation continue in Afghanistan, in the Middle East where Israel is playing the same role as South Africa plays in the south of our continent. A similar policy is being pursued in Indochina, and in Latin America against Cuba, El Salvador and Nicaragua. The activities of Israel and South Africa are directly coordinated by the CIA, which relies on fascist regimes in the above-mentioned parts of the world.

"The new American administration does not seem to understand all the dangers of the gamble it is engaged in. That is why the efforts of everyone should be aimed today at safeguarding world peace both by entering direct talks and by using other international channels."

In conclusion Lucio Lara said that "cooperation with the countries of the socialist community is a vital element of building socialism in Angola. This cooperation is constantly growing stronger."

Tikhonov, Lara Talks

LD201626 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov and member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers Party Lucio Lara.

Questions concerning the state and main directions of the further strengthening of Soviet-Angolan relations in various fields and also some pressing problems of the present international situation were discussed during the talks that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The mutual conviction was expressed that the all-round development of relations in the political, economic, cultural and other fields on the basis of the Soviet-Angolan Treaty of Freindship and Cooperation accords with the interests of the peoples of both countries and serves the cause of strengthening peace and security in Africa and the whole world.

Views were exchanged on questions of inter-party cooperation. The mutual desire was confirmed to further develop the strengthening ties and the mutual enrichment of experience between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers Party. The sides agreed on the signing of a programme of Soviet-Angolan economic and technical cooperation and also trade in 1981-1985 and the period till 1990. When questions of the international situation were discussed special attention was given to the situation in the south of Africa where the Pretoria racist regime, relying on the deepening military-political partnership with the United States, continues committing acts of aggression against the people of Angola and frustrating the just solution of the Namibian problem.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Lucio Lara resolutely condemned the bandit actions of the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola. On behalf of the Soviet leadership Nikolay Tikhonov expressed solidarity with the Angolan people's struggle in defence of its revolutionary gains and also with the struggle of SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] for the liberation of national territory from South African occupation.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD201654 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS -- A programme of economic and technical cooperation, and also trade between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola for 1981-1985 and for a period up to 1990 was signed in the Kremlin today.

The programme was signed by Nikolay Tikhonov and Lucio Lara.

The programme is based on the principles, which are enshrined in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola dated January 8, 1976, and in other bilateral agreements, its rests upon the close ties of friendship, which established between the two peoples and states the practice of fruitful many-sided cooperation and mutual interest in its development. The aim of the programme, as is noted in the preamble of the document -- is to determine concrete and perspective directions and projects of mutually-advantageous economic and trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola on a long-term basis.

The Soviet and the Angolan sides will take steps, aimed at a steady development of trade between them on the basis of the Soviet-Angolan trade agreement dated May 26, 1976, will strive to broaden the volumes and expand the range of commodities supplied to the People's Republic of Angola from the USSR, and from the People's Republic of Angola to the USSR, exert efforts to put trade on regular basis. In accordance with the programme, the sides will also help perfect in the People's Republic of Angola the network of technical maintenance of Soviet-made machines and equipment, which are supplied to the People's Republic of Angola.

The signing of the programe signifies a new important step in the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola, is evidence of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, which is aimed at rendering assistance to the newly free states in strengthening their economic and political independence, in establishing conditions for a successful advance along the road of progressive socio-economic transformations.

Delegation Leaves for Baku

LD210846 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS -- Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party and member of the Standing Commission (presidium) of the People's Assembly, heading a party and government delegation from the People's Republic of Angola, left here today for Baku.

Lucio Lara and the members of the delegation were seen off at the airport by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and by other officials.

INTERVIEW WITH PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADER

PY210121 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Dear listeners, today we have in our studio Comrade Ananias Maidana, member of the National Board of the Paraguayan Communist Party. Our correspondent (Anselmo Septiem) talks with him about the recent transfer of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party Antonio Maidana and labor leader Emilio Roa to the concentration camp in Pena Hermosa, Paraguay.

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade Ananias Maidana, what is the significance, what consequences can the transfer of Comrades Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa to the Pena Hermosa concentration camp have?

[Answer] Yes. According to information we have from sources close to the dictatorial government of fascist Gen Alfredo Stroessner, the first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, Antonio Maidana, and Emilio Roa, a member of our party's Central Committee have been transferred from the infamous concentration camp in Emboscada, 40 kilometers from Asuncion, to another concentration camp ironically known by the name of Pena Hermosa [beautiful rock] located 450 kilometers north of Asuncion; it is an island in the Paraguay River.

The "transfer" of the patriots Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa to such a remote place, isolated from civilian population has caused deep concern in Asuncion's diverse political and social circles. We have denounced to the national and international public opinion the serious danger to the lives of these leaders of the Paraguayan resistance. This question is a defiance of the world and national opinion which recognize in Maidana a significant personality of our peoples' democracy and social progress, whose life and freedom are the concern of the progressive humankind.

As is known, Comrade Antonio Maidana, after spending 20 years in prison, was freed in 1967 thanks to our people's solidarity and international solidarity. With his unshakable morale and his contagious optimism, he joined the active struggle against the tormentors and Yankee agents who oppress our people. The enemy set his mind to finding him because, under his leadership, the influence of the Paraguayan Communist Party grew rapidly amidst the working class, the peasants, students and other political and social sectors in the country. This gave the jitters to the rotten and antinational regime of Stroessner. And on 27 August 1980 the agents of the Paraguayan dictatorship kidnaped Maidana and Emilio Roa in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and then they were taken to Paraguay. Antonio Maidana, symbol of the struggle for national liberation, has generously given all his life to the popular cause, to the patriotic and internationalist struggle. His bright intelligence and his high combative morale was a living example which calls to the struggle for the liberation of the Paraguayan workers, to the struggle toward unity to forge an alliance of all forces on the side of democracy and national independence.

The first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, Antonio Maidana, is an outstanding and relevant personality in the contemporary history of Paraguayan society. His personality will be even more significant to the degree that our fellow countrymen become aware of the value of this man who stands for the best interests, the tradition and nationality of the Paraguayan workers and of our entire nation.

Stepping up the struggle of our people and international solidarity, the precious and noble life of this Latin American hero, Antonio Maidana, and the lives of the other patriots can be saved once again, and the freedom of all political prisoners in Paraguay can be obtained.

We call upon all democratic forces in our country -- the political parties; the Human Rights Defense Committee; the churches' committees; the Episocopal conference; the labor unions; students; and congressional, cultural, artistic and scientific personalities -- to intensify the struggle to save the lives of the patriots who are in the Pena Hermosa concentration camp, to obtain the immediate freedom of all political prisoners; to put a stop to torture, kidnappings, political assassinations; to eliminate the state of siege, to secure general amnesty, etc.

We call once again upon the fraternal communist and workers parties around the world, the Paraguayan exiles' solidarity committees, the democratic and humanitarian forces the world over to proceed with a solidarity campaign in the following manner: A continual campaign over press, radio and television; pronouncements of organizations and personalities in science, arts and culture; letterwriting; telegrams; petitions with collective signatures addressed to the president of the Republic of Paraguay; Alfredo Stroessner, and his interior minister, asking guarantees for the life of Comrade Antonio Maidana and immediate freedom for all Paraguayan political prisoners.

[Anselmo Septiem] I thank you, Comrade Ananias Maidana, and I take this occasion to greet our dear and appreciated Comrade Antonio Maidana as the year 1982 begins and to wish him prompt freedom so that I may have the opportunity to shake his hand once again. See you soon, dear listeners. [end recording]

RPP SCORES CIA'S COUNTERREVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA

PY202120 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The United States has strengthened its undermining actions against Nicaragua. Terrorists at the service of special U.S. organizations and some Central American dictatorships are entering Nicaragua from neighboring countries. They set fire to houses, destroy plantations and brutally murder partisans of the Peoples' Army. Only the past 2 weeks, as Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge disclosed, these criminals have murdered several dozen members of the People's Army.

The U.S. seditious activities against Nicaragua are based on the government decision signed by President Reagan in early December 1981 which grants the espionage department greater power. In signing the executive order Reagan pointed out that this decision is fully in keeping with his electoral promise to enhance the entire U.S. intelligence system.

As a consequence, the CIA took the liberty of carrying out special actions -- that is, secret operations -- against U.S. citizens and organizations within the United States as well as increasing its dangerous activities abroad by interfering in organizations related to vital U.S. interests.

In order to prevent Nicaragua from becoming another Cuba, the U.S. espionage department is preparing an armed invasion of the country. To this effect, the CIA is directing the military training of former Somozists in Honduras and in special camps in Florida.

Latin American public opinion became aware of a destabilization plan in Nicaragua. The plan was recently reported by the San Francisco EXAMINER based on government sources. This daily reported that special plans to overthrow the current Nicaraguan Government have been prepared in Washington. CIA agents have been able to form, through surrogates, a bloc of bourgeois rightwing parties in Nicaragua with instructions for dissolving the popular militia by infiltrating the organizations for mass information, creating a situation of economic sabotage and organizing armed resistance to the legitimate government.

The internal counterrevolution, on orders from its Yankee boss, intends to create chaos, isolate Nicaragua from the outside world and create artificial difficulties in the supply of staples for the population. Based on instructions from CIA agents, the leaders of the antigovernment alliance are not hiding the fact that their actions are closely linked to Washington's plans.

It is well-known that the Yankees have stopped supplying grain and granting credits and loans to Nicaragua. The CIA is also trying to build up an interventionist force with the participation of some Latin American countries in order to struggle against the Nicaraguan revolution. (Jaime Buenos), one of the Sandinist leaders, told DER SPIEGEL during an interview that Washington incited El Salvador and Guatemala into signing a military pact which will probably also be signed by Honduras.

Washington's designs for the Nicaraguan invasion aim at fomenting an anti-Sandinist armed insurrection in the country which will be immediately supported by a naval and air blockade of Nicaragua.

Washington's plan shows again the need to strengthen solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution in order to help their people build a new society free from any supremacy and imperialist exploitation.

KGB'S TSVIGUN DIES AFTER 'PROLONGED ILLNESS'

LD202120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow that Army Gen Semen Kuzmich Tsvigun, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, hero of socialist labor and first deputy chairman of the USSR Committee of State Security, died on 19 January after a grave and prolonged illness, at the age of 64.

For over four decades Tsvigun's life and work, his obituary notes, were inseparably linked with work to safeguard our homeland's state security. He gave all his energy, experience and knowledge to this responsible matter. The bright memory of Semen Kuzmich Tsvigun, a loyal son of the party and a state official, will be preserved forever in the hearts of Soviet Chekists and all Soviet people.

LITHUANIAN OFFICIAL ASSAILS VATICAN ON SEMINARY

LD211040 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0100 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Council for Religious Affairs representative Petras Anilionis commentary]

[Text] Recently the Vatican clerical radio published the so-called letter by clergymen of Panevezys Bishopric and a statement by the believers of the Telsiai Bishopric alleging that the republic's state organs were interfering in the internal affairs of the Kaunas Seminary. And one of its broadcasts even carried a request for help: The Kaunas Seminary is in danger.

Has something really happened? No. This call for help is a lie.

As is known, the interdiocesan seminary in Kaunas has been operating for a long time. It admits young people who have come of age have completed military service and wish to acquire religious education. According to a decision by the leadership of the Catholic Church, the seminary is a school of intramural studies; education there takes 5 years. Persons graduating from this school receive a document about the completion of the course and following ordination are sent by the heads of the bishoprics to the corresponding religious communities to serve the believers. According to the law on religious cults, clergymen may start their work after submitting certain documents to the office of the representative of the Council for Religious Affairs and having received a corresponding certificate of registration.

The order of admission to the seminary is established by the heads of the seminary in consultation with the heads of the bishoprics. Citizens who have come of age, have not less than secondary education and have completed military service or have been released from it, with the recommendation of the local parish priest, are admitted to the seminary. This priest should be responsible for the vocation of the persons recommended by him and for their suitability to become priests. The admission takes place without the participation of state officials.

The seminary's tuition program is coordinated with the corresponding congregation of the Vatican and corresponds with the programs of the Vatican's spiritual universities. The seminary's lecturers are only clergymen. Some of them have completed their education at the Vatican spiritual universities. The seminary has its internal regulations which have been established without contacting any state authorities.

As in all high and special secondary schools in the republic, the number of those admitted to the seminary is fixed. This year 22 young people were admitted from the total number. There are various reasons for nonadmission to the seminary. The candidate's knowledge, health, abilities, discipline and other personal attributes are taken into account. This is no wonder -- there are such requirements in all schools. There are cases when somebody applies to the seminary because of some calculation.

Sometimes religious extremists or persons who have already violated Soviet laws more than once wish to be admitted there. Their aim is to disturb the general order at the institution and those who wish to become clergymen, and only clergymen. Everyone knows that the clergyman's duty is to meet the religious needs of the believers and no more.

Thus the main aim of the seminary is to admit young persons who wish to be clergymen in the future and not politicizers or violators of Soviet laws. A young person admitted to the seminary becomes its pupil. But at the same time he is a citizen of Soviet Lithuania and at the seminary he is not isolated from outside world, he enjoys all the rights of a Soviet citizen. Thus all laws of our Soviet system are binding on him. He is responsible for the violation of Soviet laws, including expulsion from the seminary.

Thus, as I already stated, the state authorities do not interfere in the internal affairs of the seminary, they do not control the tuition process, do not establish regulations as far as internal order is concerned. The state representatives do not take part in examinations.

But if there is an antisocial element at the seminary, this is not an internal affair of the seminary alone. The organs controlling the observance of the law, including the representative of the council, if need be, have the right to ask and even demand that it not harbor hostile elements, and the seminary's administration must not oppose this because this scientific institution, despite the fact that it is maintained [by the Vatican] must observe Soviet laws.

This was also the case with Cleric Volskis mentioned by the Vatican clericals. While at the seminary this young man became engaged in antisocial activity and was spreading anti-Soviet rumors among the clerics. Recently he even began violating the regulations of internal order. Because of this he was warned several times orally and in 1979 in writing by the seminary's leadership.

The office of the representative of the Council for Religious Affairs could not remain indifferent to such phenomena. Thus it was proposed that Cleric Volskis be expelled from the seminary.

It must be said to the spreaders of slander as regards Volskis, he himself admitted his unsuitable behavior at the seminary. In his statement on 28 August of this year to the representative of the council he said: I admit that while studying at the Kaunas seminary I have made political errors, and now I understand that I have been treated correctly. I promise not to engage in the future in anything unworthy of a pupil of the seminary and a citizen.

So let me ask: Who knows better about the behaviour of the former Cleric Volskis at the seminary: the Vatican preachers, the priests of the Penevezys Bishopric, or the heads of the seminary and Volskis himself?

Volskis has described his behavior as well as he could, therefore the solicitors from outside should be silent, because it follows that Volskis knows why he was expelled from the seminary and [words indistinct].

On the request of the seminary the representative [passage indistinct] but not hamper its work. For instance, the seminary has been allowed in recent years to restore and use [words indistinct], construction materials which are in short supply, such as parquet, marble, paints and others were supplied. With the efforts of the seminary and the Kaunas town authorities, hostels for students, the rectorate and lecture halls have been built or reorganized. The seminary's buildings occupying an area of 1,700 sq meters were handed over to the seminary, which does not pay rent. At present, because of an increased number of students, the question is being solved with the allocation of additional premises.

One wonders what has prompted some priests of the Catholic Church and the believers to write letters and statements with unfounded figures and distorted facts about the Kaunas seminary. It appears that many believers who signed these statements have never visited the seminary, never met its heads, do not know Volskis or other young people not admitted to the seminary or for some reasons expelled from it.

Unfortunately, the inspirers and authors of such slanderous letters and statements are some priests who have lost all feelings of conscience, who wish to create dissatisfaction among the believers with the policy of the Soviet state as regards religion. They wish with various petitions to inculcate the thought among the believers about the persecution of religion in the republic and thus create hostility to the state authorities and Soviet laws. [passage indistinct] This pursuit does not render glory to the writers of letters which do not correspond with truth. Moreover, this behavior often violates Soviet laws.

One must also know that ardent anticommunists and enemies of the socialist system sit at the microphones of the Vatican radio. Anti-Soviet slander is their daily bread.

As we see, signatures of honest believers also sometimes appear on the paper supplied by them. Some people do not know that [passage indistinct] to convert Lithuania into a country of clerical domination and exploitation.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING

LD202050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] At a joint meeting of the Buro of the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow City Soviet Executive committee, the Presidium of the city Trade Unions Council and the Buro of the Moscow City Komsomol Committee, the results of the Muscovites' competition over the past year were assessed.

At the meeting it was noted that during the first year of the 5-year plan a leading growth rate of labor productivity compared with the growth rate of output volume was ensured in Moscow's industry.

The meeting's participants revealed shortcomings and submitted proposals for perfecting economic management.

Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, addressed the meeting.

BAKU VIEWS ALIYEV REPORT TO AZERBAIJAN AKTIV

GF201825 [Editorial Report] Baku International Service in Azeri at 1300 GMT on 19 January carries a report on the address Geydar Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, delivered at the Azerbaijan party and economic aktiv meeting in Baku. The radio states that after focusing attention on the continuing activities within the Soviet Union on the basis of the state budgets of the Soviet republics in the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, Geydar Aliyev referred to Soviet foreign policy, which is aimed at safeguarding international peace.

After noting that Aliyev stressed that achievements in Azerbaijan during 1981 were regarded highly by other Soviet republics and that the CPSU has attached great importance to them, the radio quotes him as follows: "It must also be stressed that the 1970's, during which the 9th and 10th 5-Year Development Plans were carried out, were years of economic and cultural development that resulted in an increase in the standard of living for the people. During these years all sectors of the republic developed very rapidly. The [words indistinct] makes the major contribution toward the general [word indistinct] in the republic. The economy is developing steadily. Many valuable (?experiences) are being gained in the cultural field and in various sectors of social life."

The radio notes that Geydar Aliyev gave examples of economic development in various provinces of Azerbaijan and states: "Geydar Aliyev emphasized that the strong unity, friendship and fraternal relations among the representatives of nations and peoples in our republic -- that is to say the manifestation of the international spirit in all sectors of our life -- constitute the basis of all achievements in the Azerbaijan SSR."

After quoting Aliyev on the successful work in Azerbaijan in the construction field and noting his statement that Azerbaijan will become a better place to live as a result of the efforts being made in this field, the radio notes his remarks on the commencement of a national poetry (?festival) as follows: "(?A poetry festival) is opening here today. [Words indistinct] poets will recite their poems. Poems in Azeri and Armenian are very familiar to us, because they reflect the friendship of [words indistinct] and peoples.

The radio concludes by stating that Aliyev also focused attention on the importance of individual initiative in Azerbaijan and expressed appreciation for the work of poets, writers, workers and scientists aimed at strengthening the spirit of friendship, brotherhood and internationalism in Azerbaijan.

COMPARISON OF ACADEMICIAN FEDOROV OBITUARY

A comparison of the item entitled "Brezhnev Signs Academician Fedorov Obituary," which appeared on page R 2 of the 4 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the text of Fedorov's obituary which was published on page three of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 January reveals that Fedorov's death occured on 30 December and that his obituary was signed by the following:

L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.R. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, G.F. Sizov, I.V. Arkhipov, G.I. Marchuk, I.T. Novikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, A.R. Aleksandrov, S.P. Trapeznikov, M.P. Georgadze, Yu.A. Izrael, S.A. Afanasyev, N.F. Vasilyev, T.B. Guzhenko, V.M. Kamentsev, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, V.K. Mesyats, A.I. Shibayev, A.P. Shitikov, V.P. Ruben, B.N. Pastukhov, Z.M. Kruglova, V.V. Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, G.A. Zhukov, S.G. Shcherbakov, V.S. Shaposhnikov, Yu.S. Sedunov, N.P. Kozlov, V.I. Korzun, V.G. Sokolovskiy, Ye.I. Tolstikov, V.A. Kotelnikov, A.V. Sidorenko, G.K. Skryabin, V.F. Promyslov, R.F. Dementyeva, G.I. Chiryayev, I.D. Papanin, L.M. Brekhovskikh, N.N. Blokhin, M.A. Abragimov, A.S. Zheltov, V.S. Yemelyanov, Ye.M. Primakov and O.S. Kharkhardin.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET APPROVES PLAN, BUDGET

Opening Sessions

WA101640 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] At 1000 hours on 26 November, the 4th session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation opened in the Session Hall of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The session was opened by Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy K.M. Sytnik.

After listening to a report from the Credentials Commission given by the commission chairman, Deputy G. K. Kryuchkov, the Supreme Soviet adopted a decree recognizing the powers granted to Deputies A.M. Kozhushko, who had been elected for Krasnoarmeysk Electoral Okrug, Donetskaya Oblast, and Ya. S. Podstrigach, who had been elected for Pershotravnevoye Electoral Okrug, Lvovskaya Oblast.

Then the deputies unanimously approved the following agenda for the session:

1. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1981-85.

2. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1982 and fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1981.

3. The Ukrainian SSR State Budget for 1982 and a report on execution of the 1980 Ukrainian SSR State Budget.

4. Draft versions of the Ukrainian SSR law on air protection and the law on the protection and use of fauna.

5. Confirmation of Ukazes of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

A report on the first and second questions on the agenda was given by Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and Ukrainian SSR Gosplan Chairman Deputy V.A. Masol.

A report on the third question the agenda was given by Ukrainian SSR Minister of Finance Deputy V.P. Kozeruk.

The deputies listened to a joint report from the permanent commissions of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, given by Chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission Deputy V.K. Metlyayev.

After the break, a discussion of the first, second and third questions began under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy N.V. Mishchenko. Deputies who spoke during the discussion were: V.A. Sologub (Torez Electoral Okrug, Donetskaya Oblast); N.N. Nivalov (Gornyatskoye Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast); USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy V.A. Zgurskiy (Kievskiy-Minskiy Electoral Okrug, city of Kiev); and Deputies Yu.G. Bakhtin (Alushta Electoral Okrug, Krymskaya Oblast), USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy D.M. Gridasov (Artemovo Electoral Okrug, Donetskaya Oblast), N.N. Zdorovets (Kremenchug Electoral Okrug, Poltavskaya Oblast), USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy N.A. Korzh (Lutsk Electoral Okrug, Volynskaya Oblast) and A.S. Yurchishin (Zaleshchiki Electoral Okrug, Ternopolskaya Oblast).

At the evening session, which was held under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet T.A. Gavrilova, discussion of the first, second and third questions on the agenda continued. Deputies who took part in the discussion were:

L.D. Yupko (Tsentralnyy Electoral Okrug, Zaporozhskaya Oblast), A.M. Lukyanenko (Lipovets Electoral Okrug, Vinnitskaya Oblast), V.I. Trefilov (Krasnoluchskiy Electoral Okrug, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast), I.P. Lysenko (Borodyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Kiyevskaya Oblast), P.K. Savorskiy (Krivbassovskiy Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast), B.A. Levchishin (Manevichi Electoral Okrug, Volynskaya Oblast), B.S. Oleynik (Korosten Electoral Okrug, Zhitomirskaya Oblast), V.V. Sekretaryuk (Radyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Lvovskaya Oblast), V.N. Chmachenko (Dobropolye Electoral Okrug, Donetskaya Oblast), V.I. Cherep (Krasnopolskiy Electoral Okrug, Sumskaya Oblast) and A.I, Korniyenko (Zorinsk Electoral Okrug, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast).

Today the session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet is continuing its work.

Final Session

WA110810 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] On 27 November the 4th session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation continued its work. The session was open by Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy K.M. Sytnik.

There was a continuation of the discussion of the questions concerning the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1982 and fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1981, the Ukrainian SSR State Budget for 1982, and the report on execution of the Ukrainian SSR State Budget in 1980.

Deputies taking part in the discussion were: V.N. Shapoval (Drabov Electoral Okrug, Cherkasskaya Oblast), Yu.V. Vivtonenko (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Vinnitskaya Oblast), A.T. Shevchenko (Yunokommunarovsk Electoral Okrug, Donetskaya Oblast), A.N. Malykhin (Chernomorskiy Electoral Okrug, Odesskaya Oblast) and G.G. Yefimenko (Petrovskiy Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast).

The concluding word on the first and second questions of the agenda was given by Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and Ukrainian SSR Gosplan Chairman Deputy V.A. Masol.

The session unanimously adopted Ukrainian SSR laws on the 1981-1985 and the 1982 plan and the decree of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet on the fulfillment of the 1981 plan.

The concluding word on the third question of the agenda was given by Ukrainian SSR Minister of Finance Deputy V.P. Kozeruk.

The session unanimously adopted the Ukrainian SSR law on the 1982 budget and the decree of the Ukarinian SSR Supreme Soviet approving the report on execution of the Ukrainian SSR State Budget in 1980.

After a break, the deputies began to discuss the fourth question on the agenda.

A report on draft versions of the Ukrainian SSR law on air protection and the Ukrainian SSR law on the protection and use of fauna was given by Deputy I.G. Vodeniktov, chairman of the Commission for the Protection of Nature and the Efficient Use of Natural Resources of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputies taking part in the discussion were: D.I. Protsenko (Shumenskiy Electoral Okrug, Khersonskaya Oblast), P.K. Prishchepa (Ostrozhskiy Electoral Okrug, Rovenskaya Oblast), A.Ye. Romanenko (Nikopol Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast), V.N. Yamchinskiy (Lyubar Electoral Okrug, Zhitomirskaya Oblast), and Yu.F. Cheenov (Artemovsk Electoral Okrug, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast).

The session unanimously adopted the Ukrainian SSR law on air protection and the Ukrainian SSR law on the protection and use of fauna, as well as decrees of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet concerning the procedure for putting those laws into effect.

Then a report on confirmation of ukazes of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet that were adopted during the period between sessions was given by Secretary of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Ya.Ya. Kolotukha.

The deputies unanimously adopted the laws and decrees governing the confirmation of the ukazes of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The 4th session of the Supreme Soviet of Ukrainian SSR, 10th Convocation, then completed its work.

LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES PLANS

Opening Sessions

WA101600 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Morning Sitting

The 4th session of the 10th Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet began work at 10:00 in the morning on 3 December 1981 in Vilnius.

Comrades P. Grishkyavichyus, R. Songayla, N. Dybenko, V. Astrauskas, A. Barauskas, A. Brazauskas, K. Kayris, V. Sakalauskas, A. Ferensas, L. Shepetis, V. Baltrunas, V. Mikuchyauaskas and Yu. Petkyavichyus are participating in the session.

The session was opened by Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet heard the report of Deputy V. Kardamavichyus, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the results of the supplementary election in the Pirmunskiy Electoral Okrug and verification of the authority of the elected deputy.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet recognized the authority of Kyastutis Vatslavovich Saletskas, deputy of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet for Pirmunskiy Electoral Okrug No 116, who was elected 30 August 1981 and elected him member of the Supreme Soviet's Commission for Industry.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted the following agenda:

1. The plan for the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1981-85.

2. The plan for the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1982 and fulfillment of the 1981 plan.

3. The Lithuanian SSR budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the Lithuanian SSR budget for 1980.

4. The bills "Lithuanian SSR Shipbuilding," "Elections of Lithuanian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts" and "Procedure for the Recall of People's Judges and People's Assessors of Lithuanian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts."

5. Ratification of Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Ukazes.

At the proposal of V. Kartavichene, deputy from Vishtitskiy Electoral Okrug and chief of a farmstead of Vilkavishkskiy Rayon's Aushra Kolkhoz, who spoke at the behest of the Council of Elders, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet confirmed the procedure of the Supreme Soviet Fourth Session.

The report on the plan for the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1981-1985, the plan for the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1982 and fulfillment of the Lithuanian SSR plan in 1981 was delivered by A. Drobnis, deputy from Talshaskiy Electoral Okrug, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Gosplan.

After the break, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet heard the report of R. Sikorskis, deputy from Alksninskiy Electoral Okrug and Lithuanian SSR minister of finance, on the Lithuanian SSR budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the Lithuanian SSR budget in 1980.

The report of the Budget and Planning and other permanent commissions of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet on the first, second and third items on the agenda was delivered by A. Zhukauskas, deputy from Kurklyayskiy Electoral Okrug, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Budget and Planning Commission and vice president of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences.

The deputies then embarked on a discussion of the reports on the plan for the economic and social development of the SSR in 1981-85, the plan for the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1982 and fulfillment of the SSR plan in 1981 and on the Lithuanian SSR budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the Lithuanian SSR budget in 1980.

I. Razumas, deputy from Yurasskiy Electoral Okrug and chairman of Kaunasskiy Gorispolkom, spoke in the debate.

This concluded the morning sitting of the Fourth Session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Evening Sitting

The evening sitting was chaired by Deputy Ye. Markyavichene, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet continued discussion of the reports on the 1981-85 plan, the 1982 plan and fulfillment of the 1981 plan, the Lithuanian SSR budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the Lithuanian SSR budget in 1980.

The following participated in the debate: I. Pesetskas, deputy from Kavarskiy Electoral Okrug and first secretary of Anikshchyayskiy Raykom; V. Gasparavichyute, deputy from Shyaduvskiy Electoral Okrug and chief economist of Radvilishkskiy Rayon's Draugas Kolkhoz; S. Gavlovskiy, deputy from Dukshtaskiy Electoral Okrug and brigade leader of the Western Construction Administration's Industrial Enterprises Administration; Yu. Pozhela, deputy from Shnipishkskiy Electoral Okrug and vice president of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences; I. Ramanauskas, deputy from Birzhayskiy Electoral Okrug and minister of light industry of the Lithuanian SSR; V. Kastanauskas, deputy from Kirtimskiy Electoral Okrug and chairman of the Vilnius branch of the Baltic Railroad; and Yu. Ulba, deputy from Zhemaychyu-Naumestskiy Electoral Okrug and first secretary of Shilutskiy Raykom.

The debate continued after a short break. The following participated: Yu. Antanaytis, deputy from Khimicheskiy Electoral Okrug and secretary of the Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions; I. Velichka, deputy from Shalchininkskiy Electoral Okrug and minister of land reclamation and water resources of the Lithuanian SSR; S. Pyatrulite, deputy from Pyampininkskiy Electoral Okrug and cutter at the Klaypeda Gintaras Consumer Services Works; N. Rutkauskas, deputy from Lazdiyskiy Electoral Okrug and chairman of Lazdiyskiy Rayon's Kibirkshtis Kolkhoz; and P. Morkunas, deputy from Yatsenyavichskiy Electoral Okrug and director of the Shyaulyay Television Plant.

The chairman reported that the republic Supreme Soviet had received an inquiry from a group of deputies addressed to I. Platukis, minister of health of the Lithuanian SSR. The deputies wished to know what measures are planned to improve medical services for those on vacation in Palanga.

Guided by the time limit of the Supreme Soviet, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet resolved to discuss the deputies' inquiry the next day, 4 December.

This concluded the evening sitting of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet fourth session.

The fourth session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet will continue on 4 December.

Concluding Session

WA101625 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The fourth session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet continued on 4 December 1981.

The morning sitting of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet fourth session, chaired by Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, was held at 10:00 in the morning.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet continued discussion of the reports on the plan of the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1981-85, the plan for the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1982 and fulfillment of the 1981 plan and also the Lithuanian SSR budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the Lithuanian SSR budget in 1980.

The following participated in the debate: A. Grigaytis, deputy from Putinayskiy Electoral Okrug and chairman of Alitusskiy Gorispolkom; V. Dorofeyev, deputy from Shirvintskiy Electoral Okrug and director of the Shirvinta Interfarm Animal Husbandry Enterprise; and A. Bagdonas, deputy from Kalvariyskiy Electoral Okrug and minister of rural construction of the Lithuanian SSR.

The Supreme Soviet adopted the decision to end debate on the reports.

The closing remarks on the 1981-85 plan, the 1982 plan and fulfillment of the 1981 plan were delivered by Deputy A. Drobnis, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the "Law on the Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1981-85" and the "Law on the Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1982" and also a decree on fulfillment of the plan for the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1981.

The closing remarks on the Lithuanian SSR budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the Lithuanian SSR budget in 1980 were delivered by Deputy R. Sikorskis, finance minister of the Lithuanian SSR.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law on the Lithuanian SSR Budget for 1982 and also a decree confirming the report on fulfillment of the Lithuanian SSR budget in 1980.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet then began discussion of the fourth item on the session's agenda -- the bills "Lithuanian SSR Shipbuilding," "Elections of Lithuanian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts" and "Procedure for the Recall of People's Judges and People's Assessors of Lithuanian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts."

The report was delivered by Deputy A. Buylis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission.

The deputies then began discussion of the report on the bills "Lithuanian SSR Shipbuilding," "Elections of Lithuanian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts" and "Procedure for the Recall of People's Judges and People's Assessors of Lithuanian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts."

The following spoke in the debate: P. Kuris, deputy from Pakruoyskiy Electoral Okrug and minister of justice of the Lithuanian SSR, and Yu. Iotsyus, deputy from Gyalgaudishkskiy Electoral Okrug and first secretary of Shakyayskiy Raykom.

The Supreme Soviet adopted the decision to end debate on the report.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the "Law on Lithuanian SSR Shipbuilding," the "Law on Elections of Lithuanian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts" and the "Law on the Procedure for the Recall of People's Judges and People's Assessors of Lithuanian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts." The Supreme Soviet also adopted a decree on the procedure for the three laws to take effect.

The Supreme Soviet then began discussion of the fifth item on the session's agenda -- ratification of Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukazes.

The Supreme Soviet heard the report of Deputy S. Nauyalis, secretary of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the laws and a decree that ratified the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukazes promulgated in the period between the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Third and Fourth Sessions.

The Supreme Soviet heard information from I. Platukis, minister of health of the Lithuanian SSR, pertaining to the inquiry of a group of deputies and made note thereof.

Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, reported that all items on the session's agenda had been exhausted and declared the 4th session of the 10th Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet closed.

KIRGIZ PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES LAW ENFORCEMENT

WA131545 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 1

[KIRTAG report: "To Improve Law Enforcement Work"]

[Text] On 12 December a meeting of the republic party and economic aktiv devoted to questions of improving the work of law enforcement organs took place in Frunze. The following took part in the work of the meeting: obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries; chairmen of oblast, city ispolkoms and rayon soviets; leaders and officials from law enforcement organs; ministry and administrations chiefs; workers from the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; and representatives of the press, television and radio.

The opening address at the meeting was made by T.Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kirgiz CP Central Committee Second Secretary V.A. Makarenko presented a report entitled "On Measures to Further Improve Efficiency and Quality in the Work of the Investigatory Apparatus of the Prosecutor's Office and Militia and the Organs of the Kirgiz SSR Judiciary and Courts in Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The following spoke inthe discussion on the report: V.K. Kandakov, second secretary of Oshskiy Obkom; K. Dzhakipbekov, senior investigator of the Narynskaya Oblast Prosecutor's Office; E. Aliyev, chairman of Issyk-Kulskiy Oblispolkom; K. Maksutova, investigator at the Frunze City Internal Affairs Administration Investigatory Department; A.K. Gabidulin, Kirgiz SSR minister of internal affairs; K. Myrzabekov, chairman of the Narynskskiy Oblispolkom; L.A. Khmyrova, department chief at the republic scientific research forensic laboratory; F.M. Chuprov, second secretary of Frunze Gorkom; Z.D. Dzhamashev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Court; S. Abaydulayev, investigator at the prosecutor's office in Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon; D.A. Abakirov, Kirgiz SSR minister of justice; M.V. Shevtsova, People's Judge in the city of Osh; R.M. Momunov, republic first deputy prosecutor; and A. Matkerimov, member of the Justice Department in Talasskiy Oblispolkom. T.U. Usubaliyev, A. Duysheyev, P.I. Naumov, P.M. Khodos, K.M. Moldobayev and N.P. Lomov, members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau, and E. Abakirov and V.K. Dolmatov, candidate members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau, took part in the work of the meeting.

VAYNO SPEECH AT ESTONIAN PARTY PLENUM

WA281620 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Dec 81 pp 2-3

[Report on speech by CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, Comrade K.G. Vayno, at the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia: "The Result of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization That Evolve From the Plenum's Decisions, and the Speech at the Plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev"]

[Text] Comrades! On 16 November a plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held. That plenum discussed and basically approved the draft versions of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85, the 1982 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the 1982 USSR State Budget.

A brilliant, thoroughly reasoned speech at the plenum was given by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. In his speech he demonstrated in a thorough-going manner the large amount of political, organizational and economic work that was done after the 26th CPSU Congress and, from a position of Leninist party principles, gave a thorough analysis of the vital problems of economic building and the ways to resolve them, as well as providing a precise definition of the key tasks that, at the present stage, require the concentrated efforts of the party and the people.

Entirely and fully approving the activities of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee in implementing the strategic course developed by the 26th congress for domestic and foreign policy and in carrying out the tasks of building communism, the November 1981 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee instructed all party organs, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and ministries and departments, guided by the principles and conclusions stated in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, to concentrate their attention on the successful completion of the assignments of the current year and fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1982 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Communists and all of the workers in our republic perceive as a combat-action program the instructions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and unanimously and heartily approve the decisions of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. By their shock labor, Soviet citizens express a sense of genuine gratitude to the party of Lenin for its consistent work in the area of peace, the might of our motherland and the raising of the standard of living. One observes everywhere the broader and broader extension of the struggle to activate new reserves, the struggle to increase the effectiveness of production, the struggle for economical measures and thriftiness and for successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet that was held after the plenum of our party's Central Committee approved the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85, the 1982 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the 1982 USSR State Budget. Thus the plan has taken on the force of law. And, as was emphasized at the plenum, the attitude that everyone must take toward the plan -- everyone from the ordinary worker to the minister -- is specifically that taken toward a law and toward a most important party and state document.

Today, in the light of these requirements of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it will be necessary to discuss the tasks confronting the republic's party organization. There will also be a discussion of the draft versions of the state plans for the economic and social development of the Estonian SSR in 1981-85 and in 1982, and the 1982 State Budget for the Estonian SSR.

Provision is made for the further dynamic development of Estonia's economy -- a component part of the country's single national-economic complex. Steps are also planned for raising the national standard of living and resolving the most important social tasks.

As a whole the program for the 11th 5-Year Plan reinforces everything positive that was achieved in the republic in the 10th 5-Year Plan and proceeds from the party's course, which is aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the national economy and achieving its complete intensification.

With consideration for our conditions, capabilities and labor resources, Comrade Vayno noted, the draft version of the plan provides for rather intensive rates of development in all branches. By way of example, he analyzed the state of affairs in agriculture. For our republic the guaranteeing of the planned high rates in that branch has become a vital necessity, especially since the beginning of the 5-year plan proved to be unfavorable for agriculture. Summer and autumn this year proved to be complicated ones. Vegetable husbandrymen had to fight for the harvest under conditions of frequent rainy and cold spells, in soggy fields. And although with great effort the vegetable husbandrymen, with the active assistance of the city dwellers, overcame many of the difficulties and gathered the harvest from the fields, the total amount of grain and potatoes harvested nevertheless proved to be less than planned.

Nevertheless, to supply the republic's population, the necessary supplies of potatoes and vegetables have been procured. The plan for the sale of grain to the state has been fulfilled. Supplies of seeds for grain crops and potatoes have been laid up in full volume and 94,000 hectares have been sown with winter grain crops. Although the bad weather in the autumn made it impossible to complete the entire series of field operations planned, our autumn sowing was only insignificantly less than during previous years, and the autumn plowing for spring sowing was carried out on 90 percent of the planned areas. Thus, a rather good foundation has been laid for next year's harvest.

It will be necessary now to do a bit of serious work to guarantee the normal wintering of the liveseock. We have less of our own fodder than we used to have. That means that the situation in animal husbandry during the period of the livestock wintering period that has begun will be a strained one. Nevertheless, as far as cattle are concerned, we are required, by 1 January 1982, to have the planned number of livestock and to fight right now to maintain the productivity level that was achieved during the past wintering.

The hog-growing kolkhozes and sovkhozes have at their disposal fodders they have grown themselves and which, according to plan, they constantly receive from the state. Those kolkhozes and sovkhozes must make skillful use of them, preventing the turning over of underweight livestock. Most importantly, it will be necessary by May or June, the piglets will have reached their maximum weight increase, inasmuch as the entire increase in meat production that we are supposed to obtain in 1982 will be assured specifically in the second half of the year.

All these difficulties are, to a considerable degree, the consequences of the unfavorable weather. But a negative role was also played by miscalculations in determining the directions to be taken in development of the fodder base and by the insufficient adaptability of the structure of fodder-growing areas to the unstable weather conditions. At the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it was especially emphasized that the unfavorable weather conditions that we have are so frequent that they should not be viewed as an exception, but, instead, we should adapt skillfully and efficiently to climatic adversities. This has a most direct implication for us.

At the same time, the current year confirmed the correctness of the tactics in animal husbandry, as set forth at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia. We achieved a situation in which the number of cows during the pasture period was greater than in previous years, and, under conditions of the rainy summer and autumn, practically speaking, we not only preserved last year's level of milk production but even increased purchases of milk by more than 4,000 tons. There was also a slight increase in meat production.

The retention, during the present complicated year, of production levels for meat and milk was the result of a large amount of intensive work, Comrade Vayno emphasized.

But it must be said that the indicators both in animal and in vegetable husbandry would have been much better if all the farms operated in a more organized and purposeful manner and had been able to overcome difficulties skillfully. The experience of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes attests to the fact that one can successfully cope with the negative effect of the bad weather and annually achieved steady good results in management. The basis of success here lies in skillful, effective use of material-technical capabilities, in the high spirit of organization.

We have already mentioned several times the collective of Vambola Kolkhoz, Vilyandiskiy Rayon, which, working under exactly the same conditions as those under which many other farms in the republic work, always achieves good results. We would like to mention that collective again today. On that kolkhoz they were able to harvest from 1 hectare almost 32 quintals of grain and 218 quintals of potatoes, and they fully provided animal husbandry with coarse and succulent fodder and seed fodder. The plans on that farm have been subordinated to the striving to fulfill all the operations at a high rate and within optimum deadlines.

The farms that have currently harvested more than 30 quintals of grain per hectare include Layuze Kolkhoz and Adavere Sovkhoz, Yygevaskiy Rayon; Tartu Sovkhoz and Sovkhoz imeni V.I. Lenin, Tartuskiy Rayon; and Vyaymela Sovkhoz Technical School, Vyruskiy Rayon. Those farms have also brought in a good harvest of potatoes; on Tartu Sovkhoz and Sovkhoz imeni V.I. Lenin, for example, the harvest has been more than 150 quintals per hectare, whereas the average for Tartuskiy Rayon is 116 quintals. The conclusion follows that it is possible, by setting up the job the way it is done on those farms and by studying the work experience of those collectives, to expand the number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes that have been steadily building up their production. And this is the key to successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and establishment of a tremendous reserve for intensifying agriculture in the republic, Comrade Vayno pointed out.

This year, after prolonged preparation, we took a major step forward in improving the administration of agricultural production. Agroindustrial associations have been created in all rayons. Their large organizing role must be completely unleashed in the 11th Five-Year Plan and must guarantee the effective use of all the material and manpower resources in each rayon.

To resolve the complicated tasks that confront us during this 5-year plan, Comrade Vayno said, it is important to search for and to find ways to achieve the complete, effective use of all capabilities. And this pertains first of all to the tremendous material potential that was created in agriculture and to the large highly trained army of workers who today can resolve the tasks better than they resolved them yesterday.

The food supply problem, as was emphasized at the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, from the economic and the political point of view, is the central problem of the entire 5-year plan. Its successful resolution depends not only on the workers in agriculture, but also on the collectives of the industrial enterprises, transportation and procurement organizations, and organizations of trade and public nutrition -- that is, all those who produce, deliver, store, process, and sell output and provide the public with food products that are in everyday demand.

All these things are links in a single chain and any disruption, no matter how slight, in the work performed by any link causes people additional trouble, spoils their mood and has a direct effect on their work ability. We have difficulties of an objective nature, for example, in completely providing the public with meat products. But how can one explain the interruptions in the sale of milk, as happened, for example, in Tallinn in October of this year? Or, for example, the instances this autumn when there were disruptions in supplying the stores with potatoes and vegetables? The resources of these commodities are completely sufficient to guarantee continuous trade in them.

These instances can be explained only by lack of organizational spirit and a lack of coordination in the operation of the enterprises that are subordinate to Comrades A.R. Essenson, V.N. Lind, Kh.A. Myannik and K.E. Todeson, and by lack of responsibility on the part of certain workers who are required to answer for organizing the job of supplying the public with food supplies. The ministries and departments must fundamentally improve their work and must assure the precise coordination of the activities of their subordinate organizations. And the party and soviet agencies are required in a timely and perceptive manner to react to the slightest shortcomings in the trade in edible commodities.

Incomplete use has been made of the opportunities available to public nutrition, especially in supplying the public with partially and completely cooked articles made of meat, fish and vegetables. Out of 300 workers' dining halls with kitchens, only 69 have stores or departments selling prepared foods. Meanwhile, the capacities of the procurement shops there do not have a sufficient workload placed on them.

A reserve for supplementing food supply resources is available in increased purchases from the public of their excess agricultural products, the expansion of their sale at commission prices and, primarily, the sale of early vegetables, fruits and meat.

To increase the resources of meat products, it is necessary also to expand sharply the production of pork on the basis of garbage at cooperative enterprises of ERSPO [Estonian Republic Union of Consumers Societies]. All available reserves are not yet being used there.

A question that deserves special attention is that of the economical expenditure and safekeeping of food-supply resources. We lose a lot of fruits and vegetables from spoilage when they are being procured, transported and stored. And yet frequently the avoidance of such losses requires no additional capital expenditures. All that is necessary is to organize the situation better and make stricter demands on those responsible for it.

We must continue in the future to devote considerable attention to the development of personal plots. This is good support for improving the extent to which the public is provided with milk and meat products.

It is necessary also to reorganize work for providing the public with fish and fish products. Our local fish must primarily be sent for sale to the public in chilled form and for the production of high-grade fish products. But one must not reduce the level of sale of chilled fish that has already been attained. Special attention should be devoted to developing fish breeding and fishing in internal bodies of water.

Then Comrade Vayno dwelt on the work of industry, on the reserves existing there. The republic's industry by 27 November fulfilled the plan for the first 11 months of this year. Output valued at almost R65 million will be sold additionally. It is very important that the established assignment for volume of output is fulfilled by all the ministries and departments as well as by the overwhelming majority of associations and enterprises.

What has been done this year is only the beginning of the persistent struggle for the changeover to the chiefly intensive path of development. There are a great many opportunities for this. A factor of key importance for the intensification of production is the efficient use of all resources -- material, labor and financial. A number of collectives in the republic, on the basis of the introduction of advanced technological processes, have accumulated positive experience in the economizing of raw and other materials and fuel and energy resources. For example, the Tallinn Machine-Building Plant imeni I. Lauristin during the 10th 5-Year Plan assured an increase in volume of production -- 22 percent -- without increasing the consumption of rolled ferrous metals.

Nevertheless, it must be said that on the whole no major change in the use of material resources has yet occurred. We talk a lot about this subject, but for the time being we are doing little. A number of machines and devices produced by such enterprises as the Volta Plant, the Vyru Gas-Analyzer Plant and the Talleks and Prompribor production associations, from the point of view of the amounts of materials and energy expended, have been falling behind the best domestic and worldwide models. There has been an increase in the specific expenditure of electrical energy for the production of cement, lumber, fabrics and many products in the food and dairy and meat industry.

Considerable losses of various types of resources are being allowed in the process of production and storage, during loading and unloading operations and the hauling of materials and during the transportation of bulk-shipment materials, ceramic and asbestos pipes and paper. Little is being done to involve secondary resources in national-economic turnover. For example, less than 1.5 percent of nonferrous metals; 14 percent of rolled ferrous metals, and 22 percent of fabrics waste products are being used. Enterprises and construction sites still have large above-plan remainders and a large amount of uninstalled equipment.

These situations attest to the fact, Comrade Vayno continued, that economical measures and the efficient use of material resources do not yet occupy a central place in the activities of the ministries, departments and many labor collectives. Take, for example, the Estonian Minlesprom, which this year established for enterprises in its system the identical percentages of fuel economy and thermal and electrical energy. Isn't this a formalistic approach to such an important matter as the economizing of resources? Approximately the same situation prevails in the systems of Estonian Minpishcheprom and Minstroymaterialov.

We must make a fundamental change in the attitude taken toward problems of economizing material resources.

A very important indicator that characterizes the intensive path of running the economy is the remodeling and technical reequipping of the enterprises. At the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia, special attention was devoted to this. Almost a year has passed, but what has changed during that time? Of the overall volume of capital investments allocated in the 11th 5-Year Plan for the development of industry, 53 percent was supposed to be channeled into technical improvement and modernization of production. But that is only 5 percent more than during the past 5-year plan. Rates such as this cannot be considered sufficient.

Less funds than during the past 5-year plan are being channeled into these purposes at Minleskhoz, Estonglavenergo, enterprises in the electrical-engineering industry and the Estonbumprom associations.

A factor of great importance for increasing the effectiveness of production is improvement in the quality of output. As is well known, by the end of the 5-year plan we are supposed to increase the proportion of output with higher category of quality to 25 percent and to produce more and more new articles only with the Quality Seal. However, many ministries, departments, associations are planning increased production of output in the higher category of quality that in no way guarantees the fulfillment of that assignment.

And yet we have large reserves for increasing the volume of production with a higher category of quality, primarily by removing from production obsolete output and replacing it with new items. Nevertheless, 37 enterprises that produce output that must be certified do not yet have any articles with the Quality Seal. They include enterprises subordinate to the ministries of construction, timber industry and light industry.

The changeover of the economy to the method of intensive development requires an improvement in the style of economic activity, deeper economic thought and reexamination of the criteria for evaluating the work performed by labor collectives and the terms of the socialist competition.

The labor collectives are currently preparing their pledges and counterplans for next year. It is necessary for them to achieve the maximum orientation of their collectives toward accelerating the growth of labor productivity, improving the quality of output, economizing raw and other materials, fuel, and electrical energy and achieving the best use of fixed assets and strict fulfillment of plans for deliveries of output.

In his speech at the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev devoted his attention to the slow, indecisive introduction of measures to improve the economic mechanism. That criticism pertains completely and entirely to us. There has been a slow process of introducing progressive norms and norm lists, the changeover of enterprises to direct prolonged economic ties, application of the normative method of planning the wage fund and the distribution of profit, changeover of the scientific-research organizations to the economic-accountability [khozraschet] system and creation of a single fund for the development of science and technology.

All this reconfirms that the managers of the ministries and departments, associations, and enterprises have not been demonstrating persistence or initiative in carrying out measures to improve the economic mechanism.

A subject that requires special discussion is the production of consumer goods. In recent years much has been done in the republic to increase their production and improve their quality. The enterprises in light and local industry regularly fulfill and overfulfill their production assignments. But that does not mean that no claims can be made against them. Despite the overall favorable indicators, the enterprises in light and local industry have undershipped, on contracts dealing with trade in output, products valued at a total of R8 million. Of course, in such instances fines are paid. But the chief loss is incurred primarily by the public, by the people who have not received those commodities.

We have already criticized several times the enterprises of union subordination for a less than modest contribution to the job of increasing the production of consumer goods. However, no substantial shifts have yet occurred. Only 6 percent of the overall volume of production of commodities in mass demand represent the share of these enterprises. The only thing that is lacking there for expanding and renewing the variety of articles is initiative. But the opportunities for the manifestation of that initiative exist, because the production of component articles for the output of consumer goods is included in the plan fulfillment. For example, the Talleks Association, by forming cooperatives with other enterprises, could produce orchard tractors; the electrical-engineering enterprises, various hand-held electrical tools; and the Vyyt Farm Machinery Plant in Tartu, output to facilitate the labor performed on subsidiary farms and orchard-growing cooperatives.

Comrade Vayno then focused on questions of improving the work of transportation and further developing the entire transportation system in the republic. Commenting that the national economy continues to experience difficulties as a result of the unsatisfactory work of railroad transport, he also pointed out the ineffective use of railroad cars on sidings at industrial enterprises. Practical life shows us that most often there is a shortage of railroad cars specifically in those places where the losses in their use are especially high. The Baltic Reinforced-Concrete Articles Plant regularly complains about difficulties involving railroad cars. Yet every third railroad car there is kept for an excessively long time for loading or unloading.

Consequently, it is a matter of achieving a fundamental improvement in the very organization of the work with railroad cars, both at the enterprises and at the railroad stations. It is precisely there that large reserves can be found.

Recently the CPSU Central Committee approved the work experiment of collectives of workers at enterprises of rail transport and industry in Lvovskaya Oblast in the effective use of railroad cars. That experiment has already yielded a good result for the homeland of the undertaking. We also should be more energetic in introducing it. Questions of transportation work should be constantly in the center of attention of party, soviet and economic organs.

Characterizing the situation in construction, Comrade Vayno said that there are several peculiarities in that area this year. The fixed assets being introduced are valued at R6 million more than the capital investments that were allocated. There has been a noticeable reduction in the volume of uncompleted construction. The program itself has a clearly expressed social directedness. And if one considers that civilian construction is more labor-intensive, one begins to understand how difficult the tasks that confront us are.

How are they being resolved? The remodeling of fabric-finishing production at the Factory imeni 1 Dekabrya in Sindi has been completed one quarter ahead of schedule. The petroleum workers of Tyumen turned over 20 kilometers of hard-surface motor roads with an outstanding rating one and a half months ahead of schedule. The Ugala Theater in Vilyandi, a bridge across the Emayygi and an airport in Tartu have been constructed, and the plan for the activation of school buildings by the beginning of the school year has been implemented. Construction is being completed at such construction projects as the fish-breeding farm in Narva, the second phase of the Palace of Culture and Sport imeni V.I. Lenin and the hospital complexes in Vyru and Tartu. Construction sites in public health have already assimilated one-third more capital investments than last year, and work plans for the construction of projects for the Ministry of Culture are being overfulfilled.

However, as a whole the situation still is moving along with a large amount of strain. Serious worries are being caused by the situation in construction of the mechanized bakery in Valga, the elevator in Rakvere, the combined-fodder plant in Keyla, the polyclinic and kindergartens in Tallinn, Kokhtla-Yarve and Tartuskiy Rayons and a number of apartment buildings and production facilities in rural areas, which are being built by Eskolkhozstroy organizations and by the in-house method. A number of important enterprises and shops are being erected with a noticeable delay.

The first and chief conclusion from this consists in that we were unable to mobilize absolutely all the participants in construction for the purposeful, truly combat work with a full exertion of their efforts. Wherever we succeeded in doing this, there were successes. This year the plans of Minstroy, Estkolkhozstroy and the organizations of Mintransstroy are being fulfilled rather successfully. But that cannot be said about the collectives of energy builders, the repair-and-construction administrations of Minstroymaterialov, Minprishcheprom, Minmyasomolprom and Minsvyazi of the ESSR, the organizations of ERSPO and certain others. Almost two-thirds of the contract organizations of Minenergo regularly fail to cope with the plan.

These facts conceal, first of all, a low level of executive discipline, poor organization of labor and, as a result, high personnel turnover. It has been recognized that the Slobino method best contributes to increasing the rate of results in the work of construction men and, consequently, remuneration for their labor. In the lagging collectives, however, only individual brigades work on contract.

One would hope that Comrades A.Yu. Laos, A.R. Essenson, A.V. Madik and other managers will personally analyze the reasons for the unsatisfactory work that is being done by their construction subdivisions and will take the necessary steps.

And here is something else: The efficiency of the work performed for the customers does not correspond to the tasks that are to be resolved today. In this regard, serious criticism should be directed at the managers of the ministries of procurement, public health, agriculture, the building-materials industry, and culture; the Administration of Fish Management; the Tallinn Electrical Engineering Plan imeni M.I. Kalinin; the Tarbeklaas Plant; and others.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, at the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, mentioned construction as one of the decisive sectors in the 5-year plan. It is very important to reemphasize that the results of the 5-year plan in capital construction depend greatly, and specifically, on the results this year. We must complete this plan

successfully. That means that we must concentrate our labor and material-technical resources at the construction projects that are slated for activation in the next reporting period and that the party organizations must create there an atmosphere of real Bolshevik struggle for the activation of projects and capacities.

Our party's Central Committee, Comrade Vayno went on to say, attaches tremendous importance to the combative spirit of the party organization. The manner in which the communists are working greatly influences the situation, the mood in the labor collectives and, consequently, the production indicators as well. It is necessary for every communist to expend all his efforts in his own sector, all his experience and knowledge in the search for reserves for increasing labor productivity, and for him to be a worthy example of selflessness in labor.

What is needed to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the 26th party congress? First of all, a high sense of responsibility and firm, truly communist, conscious discipline. There is a broad field here for the activity of the party organizations for extending educational and organizational work. Much more can be done; one could achieve better results in work if, at the enterprises and organizations and in the institutions, everything was done to prevent incidents involving lack of coordination and to prevent absenteeism and equipment idle time.

We have already spoken many times about the need for strict observance of planning and state discipline. Nevertheless we are forced to speak about it again. There are a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and industrial enterprises, that have not been fulfilling their planned assignments. There continue to be instances of adjustment to production plans in a downward direction. These situations are inadmissible.

What would appear to be the most important thing, Comrade Vayno emphasized, is to be able to direct the collectives toward an active search for reserves and toward an increase in work effectiveness. Here too the initiative comes from below -- this is a completely irreplaceable reserve.

A very important slogan for the 5-year plan is, "The Economy Must Be Economical." But are we doing everything to put that slogan into everyday practice, to translate it into the language of concrete deeds? There has been the well-known undertaking of the people of Sverdlovsk to develop personal and brigade economy accounts. But in our republic this undertaking is still spreading slowly. Only at enterprises of light industry do 460 brigades currently have such personal economy accounts. Of course, that is too few.

It must be said outright that even that initiative which is born locally -- and that exists, as attested to by the reports from the labor collectives and in reports in the newspapers -- is not always promptly supported by the party committees or receives organizational backing.

It is for good reason that we speak so much about the initiative of the communists and the fighting spirit of the party organizations. Wherever initiative is constantly reborn, people wait for it, foresee it, prepare for it. Wherever initiative is not honored, the attempt is made to use high-sounding phrases to cover up the lack of creativity and effort. Lack of initiative stifles combativeness and exerts a substantial influence on the life style and work of the party organization, Comrade Vayno pointed out.

The CPSU Central Committee constantly directs people toward raising the effectiveness of party leadership, constantly improving work style in the outlying areas. The recently concluded reports and elections at party organizations have shown once again that one of our weak spots continues to be the matter of monitoring and checking execution.

And yet there have been many instances of poor business practices, squandering, report padding and eyewash, which should have been noticed by the party organizations. Many of the party organizations are not yet making full use of their capabilities for

intensifying the party influence in every labor collective anf fail to promptly consider the changes occurring in the structure of the low-level production link. Analysis shows that party committees are not supervising such important production subdivisions as brigades, especially those operating under cost accountability.

The work of the party organizations in guaranteeing party influence in the brigades is of great political and economic importance for us. It is important for the city and rayon party committees to analyze regularly the organizational structure of the low-level party links and to make more complete use of the available opportunities for creating party and party-Komsomol groups there, or, wherever there are no communists, to send party organizers. It is necessary to improve recruitment into the party of the advanced workers from among the brigade members themselves, to constantly penetrate the content of their work and to extend positive experience.

It is necessary to study thoroughly the work of the party organizations of the production associations and the rural party organizations that are working under new conditions -- the agroindustrial association.

A distinguishing feature of the materials of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Vayno continued, is the fact that they are replete with questions that are of direct and acute concern to the workers and pertain directly to each person -- his interests, thoughts and feelings.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words -- "Organizational spirit, a businesslike attitude, discipline -- those are the indispensable requirements both in the center [i.e., in Moscow and Leningrad] and in the outlying areas" -- are the key to the resolution of many problems. Hence the task that evolves for our party and ideological activists is the important task of translating that simple but vast formulation into the language of practical affairs. It is necessary for every communist, every worker, to be able to determine what he can and must do concretely to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

In propagandizing the decisions of the plenum, an important role is given to the press, radio and television. It is necessary in a clear and understandable manner to point out our successes, to support actively the initiative of the masses and to help locate and use reserves and overcome shortcomings and difficulties.

We must put into action our entire propaganda and ideological service, we must define the specific tasks for each detachment of activists in mass-agitational work. The materials of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, must be used at classes within the system of party, economic and Komsomol training, and at communist labor schools and people's universities. The political information specialists and agitators should carry out their work in a well-organized, timely manner. The best speakers, who are able in a living, interesting and easily understood manner to speak about the party's economic policy, should be given the job of explanatory work among the public. We should reveal in a broader and more convincing manner the simple truth that the welfare of all of us collectively and each of us separately depends on our common labor, on our ability to work effectively.

The united republic-level political days have become firmly established in the practice of the political-educational work of the party organizations. When they are being planned and organized, one must proceed both in width and in depth. In addition to speeches to large-scale production collectives, the speakers should also talk more frequently to small-sized organizations, to workers in trade and everyday services and in the communal economy, that is, the people who determine the mood of each worker. Collectives of school children and university students also demand more attention. And the persons who speak there should be the managers of various ministries and departments and, of course, party and soviet workers in the cities and rayons.

The party committees should carry out more purposeful work when organizing the single political days at places of residence and in the youth dormitories.

The chief content of all propaganda and agitation work should be the broad explanation of the role played by the CPSU as the guiding and directing force of our society. It is necessary to propagandize more broadly the triumph of the Leninist national policy, based on the friendship and mutual assistance among the Soviet peoples, and the successes of Soviet Estonia in the close family of fraternal nations.

When speaking about our successes, it is inadmissible to forget for even a minute that the sources of those successes is the indissoluble friendship of the peoples of the USSR. Everything that was created in our republic, everything that was built in the other republics -- whether it be cities, plants, animal-husbandry complexes, palaces of culture or hospital buildings -- all these things are the result of our common labor, our common property. That idea must imbue all the political work among the masses.

In conclusion, Comrade Vayno said, "Next year will be replete with major political events. The country will mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and there will be congresses of the trade unions and the Komsomol. Each of these events has its specific features, its own political content, and poses concrete political and organizational tasks for the party organizations. And we must prepare properly for them."

The tasks that were posed by the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are large and important ones. But there is no doubt that the republic's party organization will fulfill them, because we are placing our emphasis on technical progress, on advanced methods of management, on raising the level of leadership of the enterprises. But chiefly we are placing our emphasis on the high consciousness of the communists and all of the workers in our republic.

Comrade Vayno assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the republic's 100,000-strong army of communists, and all the workers of Soviet Estonia, will do everything necessary to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress, the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

BRIEFS

TASHKENT POPULATION INCREASE -- Social experts have stated that Tashkent's population has increased by 1.5 percent to total 1.8 million in 1980. Tashkent is the most populated city in Soviet central Asia and is fourth in size within the Soviet Union. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Dec 81 GF]

KAZAKH MEDICAL SERVICES -- The number of doctors in the Kazakh SSR increased by another 700 during the past year. Twenty new medical centers were also added to the number of already existing centers. Medical institutes in the Kazakh SSR have been equipped with up-to-date equipment. Over 5,000 medical and recuperation centers exist in the Kazakh SSR. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Jan 82 GF]

ARMENIAN HOUSING, EDUCATION -- In 1981 new residential sites on an area of 1.1 million square meters were constructed in the Armenian SSR. In 1982 it is expected that new residential sites on 470,000 square meters and various preschool and children's establishments will be constructed in Yerevan. A total of R45 million will be allocated for preschool and children's establishments.... The number of high school students in Armenia in 1982 will be 589,600. A total of R138 million will be allocated for their education. The number of students in technical institutes will be 94,800. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 1 Jan 82 GF]

CONFERENCE ON COMBATTING SPECULATION HELD

LD210508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] An all-union conference devoted to stepping up the struggle against speculation and sponging has taken place at the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. Its participants, the leaders of republican ministries and kray and oblast directorates of internal affairs, analyzed the causes of these anti-social phenomena and outlined ways to eliminate them. It was particularly noted that the struggle against speculators and spongers should be conducted by internal affairs organs in close cooperation with public organizations, volunteer people's public order squads and operational Komsomol detachments.

BRIEFS

GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION -- The construction of the Yelets-Kursk gas pipeline has been completed. Our correspondent Valentin Nazarov reports that on the western outskirts of Yelets in Lipetskaya Oblast work is simultaneously being completed on two large gas pipelines in the center of the European part of the USSR. One of them is 600 kilometers long and runs from Petrovsk in Saratovskaya Oblast to Yelets. The second one, which is 200 kilometers long, extends to Kursk. The two routes will be joined here and then there will be a redistribution and supplementation of the gas flow for many industrial and agricultural areas in the central part of the country. Work is finishing on the Yelets-Kursk pipeline a little ahead of schedule. The whole Yelets-Kursk route is now ready to receive gas. Literally within the next few days gas will travel through the pipeline from Yelets to Kursk. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Jan 82 LD]

GAS PIPELINE COMPLETED -- Construction of a new gas pipeline has been completed in Uzbekistan. Fuel from the Kyzylkum will flow along it to the industrial centers of the Fergana Valley. Transfer of mechanisms to the route of the new gas pipeline began today. It will link two of the biggest thermal power stations in central Asia, the Syr-Darya and the Tashkent. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 5 Jan 82 LD]

ARMENIAN GAS PIPELINE -- A 6-km gas pipeline is being constructed in the Sisian District of the Armenian SSR. Two km of this pipeline have been completed. The Sisian pipeline will start to operate in 1982, supplying neighboring districts with natural gas. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 3 Jan 82 GF]

ORENBURG PIPELINE -- The new 2,000 km gas pipeline in Orenburg was completed recently. This pipeline will pump gas from western Siberia to the central regions of the Soviet Union. Two-thirds of the gas produced in the Soviet Union is received from western Siberia natural gas deposits. A total of 40 billion cubic meters of gas is dispatched to Western Europe annually from western Siberia gas deposits. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 3 Jan 82 GF]

TURKMEN GAS PRODUCTION -- Turkmen SSR gas production has reached a record of 180 million cubic meters per day. This is 30 million cubic meters more than the quantity produced at the beginning of the current 5-year plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 22 Dec 81 GF]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 20 JAN

LD210520 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

20 January

The dispatch of agricultural equipment is being dealt with ahead of schedule by machine builders of Tselinogradskaya. Several thousand sowing drills, cultivators and flat cutters have been sent to the southern regions of the Ukraine, the lower Volga and Stavropolskiy Kray. Processing organizations in Kirgizia have today completed dispatching corn seeds to union republics, the Russian Federation, Turkmenia, and Azerbaijan for spring sowing. Over 6,000 tons have been sent. (0700 GMT)

Saratovskaya Oblast farms have laid in seeds for spring sowing on over 5 million hectares. The poor weather of last year has had a deleterious effect on quality of seed, but farmers have already brought three-quarters of the seeds up to first and second class sowing standard. High hopes are cherished for new high-yield strains such as Saratovskaya-46, which even in the unfavorable conditions of last year gave between three and five quintals higher yield than other strains. (0900 GMT)

PERM ANTHRAX OUTBREAK LAID TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIG

WA201513 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jan 82 p 4

[A. Lebedinskiy Report from Permskaya Oblast under the rubric "An Incident": "Virus From the Seventh Century: A Dangerous Disease Broke Out. Specialists Were Puzzled: Where Did It Come From?"]

[Text] The vetenarian felt a sensation of special danger when she saw the cow with its head thrown back. It was obvious that it was a serious infection. But what kind? Nearby, women were lifting up other cows. The experienced specialist's eye at once noted the basic symptoms. The categorical -- but unexpected -- conclusion was: anthrax! But where did it come from? This disease has long since been considered extinct and remains only in reference books and veterinary textbooks...

One can compare Aleksandra Ivanovna Sidorova's activity from that moment onward with the work of a sapper, disarming a rusty artillery shell. She had to hurry and at the same time carefully consider every step. There were 500 more cows on the farm. And if the disease spread beyond the bounds of the farm, even people could suffer... And so, Sidorova promptly sent samples to the rayon and then began disinfection. The laboratory quickly confirmed the diagnosis. Promptly, in a matter of days, more than 40 veterinarians and more than 30 infectious diseases station [sanepidstantsiye] workers had gathered on the First of May Kolkhoz. By that time, when the disease vector [vozbuditel infektsiya] was determined, four special laboratories were already examining the animals. Clothes, instruments -- everything that could spread the infection -- was disinfected in steam-Formalin chambers [paroformalinovaya kamera]. This village was quarantined and powerful disinfecting installations arrived there.

But one thing remained unclear: Where did the anthrax come from? What was the source of the terrible disease, which even the oldest inhabitants hereabouts do not remember? Some boys, who get into everything, helped find the answer. They remembered that a group of archaeology students had been there that summer. On the bank of the picturesque Shakva River the students uncovered an ancient settlement. The discoveries made it possible to theorize that, approximately in the seventh century, some sort of disease had raged here; many people and animals had perished. The survivors burned the houses and abandoned the area forever. They also remembered that, 2 or 3 weeks later, the kolkhoz herd had grazed near the excavations. Anthrax spores were actually found in samples taken there by microbiologists. They had slumbered in the depths of the earth for 13 centuries! The struggle with the terrible enemy went on for 3 weeks. And here are the results: Not one animal, except for that first cow which Sidorova examined, fell sick. And no people fell sick. Time passed. We are reporting this because only now the veterinary and epidemiological services can confidently state, with relief: The disease will not return.

20 JAN LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1334 ANNOUNCED

LD211204 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth in the "Cosmos" series, the "Cosmos-1334", was launched in the USSR on Wednesday. It carries scientific apparatus designed to carry on space research.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parametres:

Initial orbital period -- 89.4 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 315 km, the minimum distance -- 206 km, and orbital inclination is 72.9 degrees.

The apparatus is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN RESEARCH CENTER -- A new tumor research center started operating recently in Yerevan. This center is the largest of its kind in the Soviet Union. It includes a 450-bed hospital, surgical and gynecological departments, and huge laboratories equipped with the latest scientific equipment. Various studies are carried out to determine the nature and causes of tumors and to establish methods of treatment. The center also trains graduate students of Yerevan Medical Institute as specialists. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 11 Jan 82 GF]